

WEATHER—PARIS, Saturday, variable, 15-4 (53-46); Sunday, variable, 15-4 (53-41); Monday, variable, 15-4 (53-41).
CHANNING: Moderate to rough.
Saturday, cloudy. Wind: 15-10 150-20.
FORECAST: Saturday, clear. Temp: 12-1 (54-50).

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

29166



CONSERVATIVE VICTORY—Margaret Thatcher, leader of opposition Conservatives, said she was thrilled by election victories and called for a general election.

After Losing 2 Seats Labor to Keep Trying With 1-Vote Majority

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The Labor government declared its intention to retain current policies despite a defeat in by-elections. It left it with a one-vote majority in the House of Commons.

The biggest by-election swing in 10 years, the Conservatives gained two out of three seats in areas that are usually solidly loyal to Labor.

The Conservative leader, Margaret Thatcher, said that the government was "crumbling" and that a general election was "inevitable."

Prime Minister James Callaghan issued a statement saying the government was "not dismayed" by the results.

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Fighting Continues

S. Renews Efforts to Help op Civil War in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The U.S. State Department today renewed its efforts to help bring an end to the Lebanese civil war.

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by CIA Led Nice Arrests, inch Report

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Smith Eyes Own Plan If Geneva Talks Fail

By Michael T. Kaufman

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 5 (NYT).—Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia, who returned from peace talks in Geneva yesterday, said today that even if those talks fail his government was committed to implementing the Kissinger proposal for majority rule, perhaps through discussions with moderate blacks inside Rhodesia.

"Too much effort has been put into this idea, into this theme," Mr. Smith said at a news conference here. "I certainly would be reluctant to let the work go by the boards. The momentum that the Anglo-American agreement generated, I believe this will continue."

While asserting that there has been "no progress" in the two-week-old talks and while expressing criticism of the behavior of some black delegations, Mr. Smith insisted, "There is still a chance." He said he was wed to this view because "there is a will on the part of the major countries of the free world to bring peace to southern Africa and thus prevent Russian imperialism from coming into this part of the world."

Yes, he said, if the talks were to set in motion discussions with blacks here within the Kissinger framework and then seek endorsement from the free world for these moves to obtain the removal of economic sanctions and international condemnation of guerrilla terrorism.

In a candid assessment of the nationalist delegations taking part in the talks, Mr. Smith noted that some "had conducted" themselves "immaculately."

He added, however, that in conversations he had with foreign observers in Geneva he discerned a view that the delegation led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa was "the best behaved, most responsible and that it had the greatest support here in Rhodesia."

He added that in this assessment of the bishop's backing in the country. Furthermore, he declared that the delegation headed by the Rev. Mubanga Sibhlo "has come up rather better than we expected."

He said Joshua Nkomo, the nationalist leader who had until recently been viewed by whites here as offering the best chance for a peaceful and prosperous transition, "has faded."

He said that by forging what he called a "grand alliance" with Robert Mugabe, the nationalist claiming close links to guerrillas, Mr. Nkomo has lost credibility.

But he saved his harshest remarks for Mr. Mugabe, who, he said, had "decided himself out like a terrorist leader even though he doesn't know anything about terrorism."

According to some observers, Mr. Nkomo's fall in Mr. Smith's estimation appeared significant. Last year, when Mr. Smith was under pressure to enter talks with nationalists, it was Mr. Nkomo who was singled out. He was said to be a pragmatist, who would be most likely to protect the private and profitable economy were he to lead Zimbabwe.

Key Factors
It is believed by some observers, however, that the key factors that led to Mr. Nkomo's most favored position in white eyes were precisely his minority support, his belonging to a minority tribe, and his command of what were conceded to be the weakest guerrilla forces.

With the acceptance of the Kissinger proposals, the situation changed radically. The arguments over which leader has most popular support, which previously had been seen as irrelevant, gained importance. Mr. Nkomo, aware that he needed a broader base of legitimacy, moved to join with Mr. Mugabe, a relative newcomer, but one with claims on being the most militant.

Now, in light of Mr. Smith's remarks, some observers feel there may be a shift which would lead Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Sibhlo, both of whose participation in the Geneva talks had been seen as peripheral, to be more central in the negotiating process, at least as far as Mr. Smith is concerned.

10 Guerrillas Killed
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 5 (AP).—Rhodesian troops killed 10 black nationalist guerrillas in clashes in the last 48 hours, security officials disclosed today.

Five black civilians also died in the latest upsurge of fighting in almost four years of war.



TOGETHER—President-elect Jimmy Carter and his vice-president, Walter Mondale, in Plains, Ga., before giving a joint news conference, their first since the elections.

Unanswered Questions Soviet Felicitations to Carter Reflect Doubt

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (NYT).—The Soviet government expressed hope today for continued improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations during Jimmy Carter's presidency, but it did so with a trace of uncertainty that seemed to reflect unanswered questions here about what foreign policy will emerge under a Carter administration.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorniy sent Mr. Carter a congratulatory telegram that was a shade less confident about future relations than similar messages to former President Richard Nixon in 1972 and President Ford in 1974.

Furthermore, in a major address this evening, Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Kulakov gave the President-elect an oblique reminder that he should feel himself bound by pledges of the previous administration to negotiate a new treaty to limit strategic nuclear arms.

The Russians have long regarded such an agreement to be known as SALT-3, as a centerpiece of Soviet-U.S. relations. Soviet officials have made no secret of their disappointment with what they consider President Ford's susceptibility to conservative political pressure in his failure to complete negotiations.

To Brief Carter Team Kissinger's Plans for Transition

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT).—With his plans for further foreign policy initiatives canceled by the election results, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ordered the State Department yesterday to cooperate fully with the incoming Carter administration "to assure an orderly and creative transition."

Lawrence Eagleburger, Mr. Kissinger's closest adviser, was named to head a high-level transition committee that was instructed by the secretary of state to open up department files and assign personnel to help President-elect Jimmy Carter's aides take over the management of foreign affairs on Jan. 20.

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said that he had directed defense officials to be as "cooperative as possible" with Carter representatives during the transition period "as that when they assume responsibility they can be in a position to hit the ground running."

Fukuda Quits to Oppose Miki For Japanese Premiership

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda resigned today to launch his campaign to replace Premier Takeo Miki.

Mr. Fukuda, already nominated by two-thirds of the members of the ruling Liberal Democratic party as their candidate for the premiership, has been a leading figure in a campaign to topple Mr. Miki.

He told a council of party opponents of the Premier today that he had "borne the unbearable" in remaining in the Miki Cabinet to steer important economic legislation during a special session of the Diet (parliament), which ended last night.

Mr. Miki has been under fire for six months for alleged weak leadership and his handling of the Lockheed bribery scandal, which has reached high into the Japanese establishment.

Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka has been indicted on charges of receiving a bribe from the U.S. company while in office.

Mr. Miki said he was making his third attempt in 4 1/2 years to become premier. He told the council he would now work for the reconstruction of the party before the general elections on Dec. 5.

He also resigned as director-general of the government's Economic Planning Agency.

Mr. Miki said he tried to persuade Mr. Fukuda to stay on.

Despite the strong party pressure for six months, the Premier has refused to resign. Mr. Miki won another battle for his political survival last week when a special party convention scheduled for Oct. 31 was postponed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Carter Declares He Has Mandate For His Program

By James I. Wooten

PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 5 (NYT).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that he saw his narrow victory over President Ford as a sufficient mandate for him to achieve the programs, policies and reforms he proposed during his long campaign.

In his first news conference as President-elect, he maintained that despite the slim margin of his triumph he felt confident of the support of Congress and the electorate.

The 52-year-old Democrat struck a conciliatory note toward Mr. Ford, promising to work closely with him in the 2 1/2 months of transition, and said the election showed that millions of Americans respected the President and approved of his approach to government.

Mr. Carter also said that there was a "very strong possibility" of a payroll tax cut in January if the economy did not improve, that he would not name any Cabinet officers before December, and that other nations could count on continuity between the Ford and Carter administrations on foreign policy matters.

He said to a Congress waiting to hear it more than to assembled reporters, that he would "work intimately with Congress on a bipartisan basis" to attain his goals. But he noted he was depending on cooperation from Capitol Hill and the public.

Calls Margin 'Typical'
"I wish I could have carried all 50 states," he acknowledged in one of a number of questions asked whether his mandate was sufficient to govern successfully. But he said he believed that his margin was "fairly typical" and would be sufficient.

The President-elect thanked the voters, his campaign workers and the defeated President for their expressions of confidence and offers of assistance in the transition to the new Democratic administration.

And he renewed his pledges to give Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale a larger role than any predecessor and to hold at least two "full-scale" news conferences each month in the White House.

Asked about his proposed changes in government, such as reorganization and tax reform, and whether he had a sufficient mandate to carry them out, Mr. Carter said he believed that he had. He said his vote had been broadly based, that his electoral vote was similar to that of past close elections and that he had a clear majority.

Because there had been a "clear discussion" of issues during the campaign and with a Democratic Congress, he said he believed that his reforms were possible and would be achieved.

Tax Cut Weighed
Mr. Carter called it "a strong possibility" that he would need the recommendations of economic advisers and propose an additional federal tax cut early next year if the economy appeared to be "as stagnant" as he said it was today. He said the reduction of income taxes would, in such a situation, be directed primarily at those with the lowest incomes.

Smiling, the President-elect said, though, that he was not certain if it would be necessary and that, before taking office, he was not required to be too specific about the nature of a possible tax cut.

Asked about foreign policy priorities, Mr. Carter said he would seek to restore good relations with allies and open up the policy-making process to Congress and the American people.

During the next few weeks, he said, a two-day session would be held with foreign policy leaders, perhaps including the present administration, and with congressional leaders.

He said he was hopeful that problems in the Middle East could be alleviated, but did not offer specifics.

He added that there would be continuity in policies and that within the next few weeks he might meet with President Ford and administration officials for briefings. He assured the nation's allies and adversaries that he would constantly search for peace.

He indicated that he did not expect to pick any Cabinet officers until December. Mr. Carter said that he wanted a methodical, careful analysis of (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Spain's Opposition Threatens Boycott Campaign on Reform

MADRID, Nov. 5 (UPI).—Spain's main leftist opposition groups today threatened a campaign of active boycott against a scheduled referendum on democratic reform unless the government accepts a series of conditions including legalization of the Communist party.

The opposition groups—in a statement issued after a meeting in the Canary Islands—also demanded participation in the control of the referendum and full and equal access to the state-controlled television and radio.

The referendum on constitutional reform was originally planned for last month but has been put off until next month. A government crisis last July and heel-dragging on reform legislation by the Cortes, the conservative-dominated Franco-era parliament, caused the delay.

The opposition statement charged that the referendum was part of the government policy of Premier Adolfo Suarez "to try to retain the power monopoly held by the same class during 37 years."

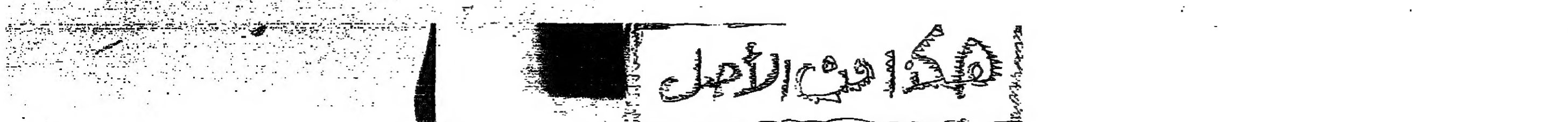
Board Meets
The Canary Islands meeting was the first meeting of the 20-man executive board of the new Platform of Democratic Organizations, a national alliance dominated by Socialists and Communists.

The other demands by the platform were:

- Legalization of all political parties and labor groups including the outlawed Communist party.
- Amnesty for Spaniards remaining 300 political prisoners and return of exiled politicians.

Such restrictions, in effect since 1963, could be described as a remnant of the cold war. Negotiations on a reciprocal abolition of the "closed areas" had been going on here for some time.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Giscard Asks Panel to Rule On European Parliament Vote

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 5 (UPI).—Faced with increasing Gaullist hostility to his proposed plans for direct elections to the European Parliament, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing asked a government council today for a definitive ruling on the constitutionality of the vote.

It is an unusual procedure and has its risks. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing met today with Roger Frey, a former Gaullist party leader who is now the president of the Constitutional Council, and Mr. Frey announced after the meeting that the council would rule on the elections.

The move became necessary after former Prime Minister Michel Debré announced that he and other Gaullists would oppose the European Economic Community's decision to hold the elections, scheduled for early 1978. He called the decision an "abandonment of sovereignty," and said it could not be done without revising the Constitution.

The issue is a potentially divisive one for the government because the factions that compose the majority—Gaullists, Independent Republicans and centrists—do not hold the same views. But it also threatens to divide the opposition, for the Socialists have been defenders of the vote and the Communists have been strongly opposed.

Chirac, Giscard Meet

The elections were expected to have been one of the subjects of conversation yesterday between the President and former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac at their first meeting since Mr. Chirac's resignation in August.

Since then, Mr. Chirac's political activities have given the impression of growing differences between the President and the former Prime Minister. Mr. Chirac refused all comment after the 70-minute meeting.

Mr. Frey, still a powerful man in the Gaullist party, also refused comment after his meeting with the President today. The nine-member council that he heads is expected to reach its decision in about a month.

The council's decision is usually decisive, but it is not legally binding. In 1962, the council opposed President Charles de Gaulle's national referendum on direct election of the French president, but the referendum was held anyway, with the measure approved.

The debate on direct elections is expected to be the most heated since that on a capital-gains tax last spring, and it is also the first one since then on which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has fully engaged his prestige. If the council rules that the French can participate in such an election without amending the Constitution, as is expected, then it will be up to parliament to approve the government bill, with the attendant risk of the bill falling.

Another problem is that the Socialists, on whom the government will have to count if the Gaullists join the Communists in opposition, have said they would support the measure only if the National Assembly approves proportional elections. The Gaullists, however, are strong opponents of proportional voting, which is not used in any other elections here.

The government position is that, in accepting the Treaty of Rome in 1957, the National Assembly accepted the provision for direct elections, and that the Constitution is not affected. The Gaullists, led by Mr. Debré, take an opposing view.

The EEC nations finally agreed last September to hold the direct elections in May or June, 1978, to increase the democratic controls of the European Parliament over Community affairs. It took long months of difficult negotiations before the nine could agree on the distribution of the 410 seats in the new parliament.

France is not the only nation in which difficulties have developed. The British Labor party also has taken a firm stance against the elections. As a French official commented today, however, the debate has not really heated up yet in Britain, as it has here, because "the British have other things to worry about."



SOMEONE HAD TO THINK OF IT—Sand for use on icy roads. A sandman operated from inside the car is shown at Nuremberg inventors' fair. It can be refilled whenever need be. It's simple, it should work.

Chinese Stay at Kremlin Fete For the First Time in 5 Years

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP).—For the first time in five years, the Chinese representative has not walked out on the annual Kremlin commemoration of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution.

The decision to remain by Chinese chargé d'affaires Wang Chin-ching was apparently in response to the moderate tone of remarks on Soviet-Chinese relations by the program's main speaker, Soviet Communist party Politburo member Fyodor Kulakov.

Mr. Kulakov spoke for the party hierarchy today before thousands of Soviet and foreign representatives in the flower-decked Palace of Congresses.

"It must be said that we consider unjustified and unnatural the fact that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China have been disrupted, through no fault of our own, for almost 15 years now," he told the gathering.

A Moderate Line

Mr. Kulakov then recalled Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's speech last month to a meeting of the party Central Committee, in which Mr. Brezhnev also took a moderate line and called for improved Chinese-Soviet relations.

By contrast, the chief speaker at last year's Soviet revolution anniversary program had cited "the enormous damage that is being done by the Maoists' great-power and hegemonistic policy to the cause of socialism and to the Chinese people themselves."

Soviet officials have refrained from harsh language against the Chinese since the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung in September, publicly leaving open the door for a warming of relations with the new Chinese leadership under Hua Kuo-feng.

So far, however, there have been no clear indications from Peking that the Chinese are interested in accepting the Soviet olive branch. Recent speeches by Chinese officials at the United Nations have included sharp criticism of Moscow.

Peking Shuns Reception

TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP).—China's top leaders failed to attend a Soviet reception in Peking today celebrating the 59th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The party was given by V.S. Tolstikov, Soviet ambassador to China, the Chinese news agency said. Mr. Hua and other top Chinese leaders were absent. A broadcast monitored in Tokyo said that Chinese officials who did show up at the event included Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Soviet Film Suddenly Finds Favor in China

HONG KONG, Nov. 5.—For the first time in at least a decade, a movie made in the Soviet Union is appearing on television in the southern Chinese city of Canton, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The movie depicts "reactionaries' plots" to assassinate Lenin. This is strikingly parallel to one of the charges leveled against the four "radical" Chinese leaders who were purged last month—that they plotted to kill new Communist party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The film, called "Lenin in 1918," was produced in 1939. It includes a character who resembles Chiang Ching, the purged widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who is considered the radicals' leader.

Academy Expels Hajek, Former Prague Minister

VIENNA, Nov. 5 (NYT).—Former Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, who in 1968 appeared before the United Nations Security Council to protest against the country's invasion by Soviet and other Warsaw Pact troops, this week suffered disciplinary action.

Mr. Hajek, a 63-year-old historian, was informed by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences that his membership had been canceled on orders from the government.

The former minister, reached by telephone at his apartment in Prague, said no reason was given for his exclusion from the institution to which he was elected as a corresponding member in 1965. He said he had been subjected to minor unpleasantness lately, "but this is of no importance." According to some reports, the former minister was recently attacked and jostled by unidentified men in a Prague street.

Over the phone, Mr. Hajek said he had sent letters to the academy and to Premier Lubomir Strougal to ask for the reasons of his ouster from the institution.

Ceausescu Commutes Two Death Sentences

BUCHAREST, Nov. 5 (AP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania has commuted death sentences imposed on two officials for industrial espionage, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

The presidential pardon came after the Supreme Court turned down appeals of the defendants.

'As Far Apart as Far Apart Can Be' Geneva Talks Still Stalled on Independence

GENEVA, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Delegates at the British-sponsored Rhodesia conference failed again today to set a date for the breakaway colony's legal independence.

One nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, said black and white negotiating positions were "as far apart as far apart can be" and he blamed the white Rhodesian delegation for preventing progress.

A two-hour meeting of one white and four black teams at the talks broke up with most delegation leaders indicating to journalists that the session had made little progress.

Before it began, nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said there was a risk of chaos and insurrection in Rhodesia unless it was granted independence within 12 months.

The nationalists have turned down a British proposal for independence at the beginning of March, 1978.

Britain is hoping that if the slow-moving conference can fix an independence day delegates will be able to bridge the wide gulf between blacks and whites over how power should be transferred from Rhodesia's 270,000 whites to its 6 million blacks.

After today's meeting, Rhodesian Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl, who is leading the white delegation at the talks in the absence of Prime Minister Ian Smith, told reporters: "It has gone on and nothing really has happened—our position remains unchanged."

The delegations, under the chairmanship of Ivor Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, began negotiations last Wednesday on fixing an independence date, and had inconclusive informal talks yesterday.

The nationalist leaders—Mr. Sithole, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Mr. Nkomo and Robert Mugabe—are demanding that independence must come in 12 months or less. They have proposed Sept. 1, 1977, as independence day.

But Mr. van der Byl has said there could only be minor reductions in the position of Rhodesia's white minority government, that

the various processes for independence will take around two years, and any shorter period would be impractical.

British conference sources said there was no shift in the various

positions at today's plenary session in Geneva's Palais des Nations.

Mr. Richard told reporters after the session: "We had a further thorough discussion on

the subject of fixing a date for independence. We have not reached a conclusion. We continue our consultations generally. The tone of the session was friendly and good."



Water pouring out of the Arno into the streets of Florence, Nov. 4, 1966.

But Communist Mayor Has Ideas

Florence Still Haunted by 1966 Flooding

FLORENCE, Nov. 5 (AP).—This Renaissance city is still exposed to threats of floods 10 years after the waters of the Arno killed dozens of people and caused \$25 million in damages to art works.

The memories of Nov. 4, 1966, were accentuated by heavy rains throughout Italy yesterday that flooded many areas from Venice to farmlands south of Naples. The Arno stayed well within its banks this time and damage elsewhere was limited.

In 1966, 113 persons were killed in the floods that covered large portions of the Italian peninsula. This city drew the most concern, because of the damage to its art treasures.

"It's been ten years since the big flood and where are we now?" Communist Mayor Elia Gabbugliani said in a recent interview. "Not one thing has been done yet to control the

Arno and prevent it all from happening again."

Restoration experts have been working since then on the estimated 1,200 paintings and thousands of illuminated books that were damaged by the waters. Authorities say the job is about half finished.

The most celebrated victim of the flood, a 13th-century crucifix by Giovanni Cimabue, was submerged for days and lost major portions of paint. What is left of it is almost ready to go back on display.

There have been many ideas about how to control the Arno—dredge the riverbed, reconstruct the bridge bases to prevent them from forming dams with entangled debris or dig artificial lakes to drain off any overflow. But nothing has been done.

The regional government recently launched a study of the problem.

Mr. Gabbugliani accuses the

national government of being "abandoning" the city as the state of emergency is lifted, but he also blames the former Christian Democratic local administration.

Mr. Gabbugliani, who heads this city's last year, noted that since 1965, there have been eight different city administrations, some of them lasting only a matter of months.

He has pushed through a "Florence Project" for urban renewal over Christian Democratic opposition. The plan aims to revitalize the ancient backbone of the city's economy, restore the central city without destroying its historical authenticity and reorganize development planning.

He said the city's prime was moved to a location on the outskirts rather than in the center, and studies have begun the feasibility of running a railroad tracks under the city a depth of 34 meters.

His Castle Wasn't Home

BEAR, Del., Nov. 5 (UPI).—State police have arrested a 45-year-old Delaware man for possession of stolen property—a house.

Albert Zecca of New Castle was arrested yesterday and charged with illegally possessing a \$20,000 modular house. The house, removed this summer from a modular home park here, was found behind Mr. Zecca's home.

Police said they had no idea how the house was moved.

U.S. Active In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

In the last few days, with all but the Phalangists opposed to allowing the peace forces into sectors they control.

Meanwhile, the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as leftist leaders, objected to the appointment of Lebanese Col. Ahmed al-Hajj as military commander of the force.

The Palestinians and leftists called the appointment "an open violation" of the Arab peace plan for Lebanon, which they contend calls for a non-Lebanese Arab commander.

Col. Hajj, 45, is a Sunni Moslem. Although he has managed to remain out of most of the fighting, he is more favored by the rightists than the leftists.

Fighting continued in Beirut on the line dividing the city as the rival factions traded rocket, mortar and machine-gun fire.

Shelling of residential districts was heavy as well, with the west Beirut neighborhood of Sabra receiving a particularly heavy pounding. Clashes also occurred between extremist "rejection front" Palestinians and the el-Fatah group in west Beirut. Sporadic internal fights were also reported between rival rightist militias.

Ready for Talks

BEIRUT, Nov. 5 (AP).—George Habash, the leader of the Palestinian movement's extremists, said today that his guerrillas of el-Fatah headed by Yasser Arafat, are ready to negotiate with Israel and accept a Palestinian mini-state.

But Mr. Habash, chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said that his rejection front will never stop armed attacks on Israel, no matter what the others settle for.

"It is inevitable that our struggle should continue against the Zionist enemy as long as there is something called Israel on any part of Palestinian soil," he added in a newspaper interview.

INTERPOL VICTIM?

The National Commission on Law Enforcement and Social Justice in the United States has been conducting an investigation into INTERPOL, the private French-based police organization. If you have been abused or victimized by INTERPOL or harassed by possible false INTERPOL files, we want to help. Most people are unaware that INTERPOL may be the source of this harassment. If you know or suspect INTERPOL harassment, please contact: Barclay Bean, 2125 "S" St. NW, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., or phone (in Washington, D.C.): (202) 797-9839, or 797-9281.

9 Alps Passes Closed

GENEVA, Nov. 5 (AP).—Snowfalls have closed nine mountain passes in the Swiss Alps, among them three on the main roads from Switzerland to Italy.

Magnificent view of Rome from Silver Bay. Open daily noon to 1 a.m. Lunch: noon to 2:30 p.m. Dinner: 7 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Table reservations ask for "Eden" Tel. 491.57. Closed on Sunday.

EDEN HOTEL 49 Via Ludovico (near Via Venezia).

Labor Loses By-Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

The House of Commons—a majority of two against the combined opposition's 313. Now the Labor coalition has 316 and the opposition 315.

The government can still continue to function since smaller opposition groups rarely unite against it. But it may fail to get a series of major bills through next week.

Some highly controversial bills, including the nationalization of shipbuilding and aircraft industries, are due for urgent consideration.

Despite these difficulties, the government is not expected to call an election soon with public opinion running against it.

Labor leaders today bitterly reflected on reports that voters had been dispirited by the party's "left-wing image."

Election Disaster

The strong Labor left wing, which gained ground recently and has opposed the government's austerity measures, will come under increased pressure from Mr. Callaghan to be more loyal or face possible election disaster.

A worry looming up for the government is the planned resignation from the House of Commons of former Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, who becomes president of the European Economic Community Commission next year. This could mean another by-election early in the new year and Labor may then lose its majority.

Commons Demonstration

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Welsh language demonstrators hurled pink leaflets from the public gallery into the House of Commons today, interrupting a debate on Wales.

A spokesman for the Welsh Language Society said that the group had protested against broadcasting arrangements in Wales, where the society wants the government to establish Britain's fourth television channel.

French Connection Reported Neutralized

MARSEILLE, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The French Connection, the lucrative trade in narcotics from here to North America, has been broken, drug control officials of France, the United States and Canada declared today.

But they said that it has been replaced by the Asian Golden Triangle of Burma, Laos and Thailand, which are now the main source of drugs sold on the streets of North American cities. The officials said in a communiqué after a meeting here: "The French Connection has been totally neutralized."

Hendrik Snoek

Marion two years ago. Police said Mr. Snoek was abducted from his Muenster apartment early Wednesday morning and released at noon today in the vicinity of the Hessian town of Herborn.

About 11 hours earlier, a friend of the victim delivered the ransom to a prearranged pickup point on the autobahn south of Muenster.

AP.

Ransom of \$2 Million Frees W. German Supermarket Heir

MUENSTER, West Germany, Nov. 5 (AP).—A kidnapped West German heir to a supermarket fortune and Olympic horseman was freed today for a 5-million deutsche mark (about \$3 million) ransom, police said.

Hendrik Snoek, a reserve rider on West Germany's Olympic equestrian team at Montreal, was discovered in a hollow shaft on a bridge two days after he was abducted. He attracted attention by dropping little bits of paper from a hole in the structure, which supports a double-lane highway and spans a valley.

Mr. Snoek, 27, was the second son of a West German supermarket fortune to be kidnapped in the last two months.

On Oct. 8, Wolf Gubertler, 32, who with his father owns a chain of supermarkets and drugstores in the state of Hesse, was kidnapped and held for seven days before being ransomed for 2 million marks. Police quickly arrested three of four suspected kidnappers and recovered the money.

Police rushed up Mr. Snoek's abduction until he was released. They said they were trying to determine whether there was a link between Mr. Snoek's abduction and an anonymous kidnapping threat against his sister

AP.

Fukuda Quits To Seek Post

(Continued from Page 1)

until after the December elections.

The Premier has vowed to cover the full extent of a Lockheed scandal regarding the political implications of receiving a total of \$25 million in secret payments from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The four, charged by the Budget Committee of the lower house of parliament, were:

• Susumu Nakano, 57, cabinet secretary in Mr. Tanaka's administration, who was accused of accepting a bribe of \$100,000.

• Hideyo Sasaki, 57, transportation minister in Mr. Tanaka's first Cabinet, \$100,000.

• Kazuo Fukuda, 58, chairman of the ruling party's Aviation Committee under Mr. Tanaka, \$100,000.

• Mitsuki Kato, 50, vice-minister of transportation in Mr. Tanaka's first Cabinet, \$100,000.

Mr. Tanaka, 68, was accused of receiving a Lockheed payment of \$33,333 in addition to a \$1.5 million bribe he was charged with receiving in an indictment Aug. 16.

4 MPs Charged

TOKYO, Nov. 5.—Four members of parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic party were officially accused today of receiving a total of \$25 million in secret payments from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. The four, charged by the Budget Committee of the lower house of parliament, were:

Word Is Undecided on Future, Aides Say, but Not Insecure

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI)—President-elect Jimmy Carter has made his decision on what he will do after he leaves office in January and probably has not thought much about his future, according to numerous aides.

President Carter leaves Sunday for a week of rest and golf in Palm Springs, Calif., and it is believed that he is not yet making up his mind about his future plans.

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OPEN AIR—President-elect Jimmy Carter speaking from rostrum at the onetime railroad station in Plains, Ga., during his open-air news conference.



Carter Terms Mandate His

(Continued from Page 1)

various candidates for the key positions, such as who will be his choice of Mr. Mondale as his vice-presidential candidate.

In reply to one question, Mr. Carter said he did not wish to try, as President-elect, to make policy for a government still headed by President Ford. Mr. Ford retains "full authority" until Jan. 20 "and I have none whatsoever," Mr. Carter said.

Pressed to say whether he would oppose an increase in oil prices by the producing nations, he said he would hope the producers "would be realistic" about setting off another round of energy inflation.

Asked if he had a timetable such as Franklin Roosevelt's first "100 days" to put into effect the many changes and reforms he had pledged, Mr. Carter said, "I intend to have it, but it is too early to say what it will be."

Explaining that he had a thick bundle of recommendations on the formation of government, Mr. Carter said he hoped to submit the information in the next week, and that as he formulates priorities he would make them public.

Plains Is Good Enough
PLAINS, Ga., Nov. 5 (AP)—Mr. Carter will forgo lavish vacation homes in favor of his one-story brick home in this tiny farm town.

His press secretary, Jody Powell, told reporters yesterday that an additional presidential retreat "would be unnecessary and a waste." He noted that the government already maintains a presidential hideaway at Camp David in the Maryland mountains near Washington.

Bribery Remark Is Taken Back By Gov. Edwards

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 5 (AP)—Gov. Edwin Edwards says he did not really mean it when he said he thought it was all right for U.S. businessmen to bribe foreign officials.

Gov. Edwards acknowledged yesterday that he had "taught hell" from the public for the remarks he made in an informal news conference last week. The remarks got national attention, coming a day after he admitted that his wife had accepted \$10,000 from South Korean businessman Tongmun Park in 1971.

It has been reported that Mr. Park distributed up to \$1 million a year in the early 1970s to congressmen and other officials. Gov. Edwards was a congressman running for his first term as governor when his wife took the money, but he said he did not learn of the gift until three years later.

He said he was angry and frustrated over reaction to news of the gift. He said that when asked the next day about bribery of foreign officials he "made a horrible mistake."

Gov. Edwards said he really meant to say: "American businessmen should be allowed to compete in the framework of rules of foreign countries, and if those rules include paying fees or commissions to public officials, then that's all right. It can't be a bribe if it's not illegal. I do not condone bribery. I wish nations without bribery laws would adopt them."

Soares Chooses A Moderate To Be Farm Minister

LISBON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Socialist Premier Mario Soares today named a moderate to replace leftist Antonio Lopes Cardoso as agriculture minister, apparently forgetting leftist support for his government in next month's local elections.

Mr. Soares announced that Antonio Barreto, 34, tourism and external commerce minister in the cabinet, would also handle Mr. Cardoso's former post. Mr. Cardoso, unofficial leader of the Socialist radical left faction, resigned from the cabinet this week over differences with the dominant moderate line.

Mr. Cardoso's sudden departure and his announced return as a Socialist delegate to the National Assembly seemed likely to further divide the party's 40-per-cent vote in Parliament and hurt the Socialists in the local elections, which Mr. Soares has described as a national referendum on recent austerity measures.

Government sources said that Mr. Soares' choice of Mr. Barreto indicated that the Premier had written off the electoral support of leftist farm workers in the south and might now back a gradual retreat from Mr. Cardoso's controversial land reform campaign.

President Park Reported Angered on Spy Charges

U.S.-South Korean Ties Severely Strained

By James P. Sterba

SEOUL, Nov. 5 (NYT)—Relations between the U.S. Embassy and President Park Chung Hee's government here have turned unusually chilly, and the South Korean leader is reportedly infuriated over allegations that U.S. agents are spying on him in his office.

South Korean politicians and diplomats in Seoul said they had never seen relations between the two governments as strained as they are now. Subsequent to published charges in the United States that Mr. Park's agents attempted to buy congressional influence in Washington, U.S. diplomats here adopted an uncharacteristic posture of stiffness and formality in dealings with senior Korean officials.

The South Korean sources, some of whom have access to the President's inner circle of advisers, said Mr. Park is far more concerned about assertions of U.S. spying on him than he is about the election of Jimmy Carter to the presidency. Mr. Carter suggested in his campaign the possibility of withdrawing U.S. troops and tactical nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Significantly, the sources said, U.S. diplomats have not officially denied either publicly or in private, published assertions in the United States that Mr. Park was under surveillance by U.S. intelligence equipment or operatives in his executive compound, called the "Blue House."

Left Dangling
"It certainly appears as though they are letting him dangle in the wind on that one," a Western diplomat said. Korean politicians echo that sentiment, saying it leaves Mr. Park open to ridicule in his own country.

"If the State Department is interested in preserving the relationship, those press reports should have been immediately and strongly denied even if they are true," a senior Korean lawmaker said. "What's involved here is a tremendous loss of face and that could have very serious consequences domestically."

Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin reportedly summoned Richard Snider, the U.S. ambassador here, to a meeting Tuesday to request an official clarification from the U.S. government on charges of U.S. spying in the Blue House. The two men are said to have met last Saturday informally. Mr. Snider reportedly told the foreign minister that if the State Department denied spying allegations, it would be put in a position of having to answer various other charges in detail and it was not prepared to do so.

U.S. officials have had no direct contact with President Park since the influence-peddling scandal was made public, according to South Korean officials.

No Comment
U.S. Embassy spokesmen would not acknowledge that any talks had taken place with the South Korean government. Because of the "highly sensitive nature of

current matters," the embassy has adopted a posture similar to that imposed when the U.S. spy ship Pueblo was captured by the North Koreans, an official said. The embassy has had "no comment" on virtually all inquiries concerning U.S.-South Korean relations.

Although information about the charges of South Korean influence-peddling and U.S. spying is circulating by word of

mouth in Seoul, most Koreans are not aware of the scandal because South Korean newspapers, under strict self-censorship guidelines, have not mentioned it. The same is true for radio and television stations, including the U.S. armed forces radio and television stations here. Articles in foreign newspapers and news magazines about the affair are clipped out before the publications are distributed.

Californian Is House Majority Whip

Rep. McFall Admits Taking \$3,000 From South Korean

By Scott Armstrong and Maxine Cheshire

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—House Majority Whip John McFall of California, who ranks third in the House Democratic leadership, admitted yesterday that he received \$3,000 in \$100 bills from Washington-based South Korean businessman Tongmun Park in October, 1974. Before Rep. McFall was elected Tuesday to his 11th term in Congress, his administrative assistant, Raymond Barnes, speaking for the congressman, twice denied to Washington Post reporters that Rep. McFall had received money from Mr. Park.

Rep. McFall himself said yesterday that the money from Mr. Park was unsolicited and was put into his congressional office account, which is used for buying stationery and office supplies, printing newsletters and the like.

"I don't know what the \$3,000 was for," Rep. McFall told Washington Post reporters. "It came about campaign time. I was under the impression that it was illegal to accept a contribution from a foreign national, so I put it in my office account."

Not Being Bribed
"I'm not being bribed. I handled it legitimately," Rep. McFall said. The Washington Star said yesterday that South Korea's ambassador to the United States in 1973 contributed \$2,000 to a former California congressman's gubernatorial campaign and gave gifts to members of his family, the Associated Press reported.

The newspaper also quoted a former embassy official, Jai Hyon Lee, as saying he saw the ambassador, Dong Jo Kim, "stuffing \$100 bills" into "about two dozen plain white envelopes" and then rush off "to deliver them to the U.S. Capitol," the AP reported.

The former congressman, Jerome Waldie, a Democrat, acknowledged receiving the contribution from Mr. Kim in his unsuccessful 1973 race but denied that the ambassador "ever asked me for anything," the Star said. Mr. Waldie also acknowledged that Mr. Kim gave gifts to his family.

At least 22 and perhaps as many as 90 present and former congressmen are currently under federal investigation concerning allegations that they and other U.S. officials were given cash, campaign contributions, jewelry, furniture, vacations and other gifts by Tongmun Park and other agents of the South Korean government to influence U.S. attitudes toward the regime of President Park Chung Hee.

Petty Cash
Rep. McFall said that \$2,400 of the cash from Tongmun Park was deposited in his office checking account, that the other \$600 was divided between the petty cash funds of his congressional office and his home office.

He said the money can be completely accounted for by Mr. Barnes. However, Rep. McFall refused to make those or any other records available to The Post.

A law making it illegal for congressional candidates to accept campaign contributions from foreign nationals did not take effect until Jan. 1, 1975.

Any Source
According to a deputy House clerk, congressional office accounts are not official government accounts and can contain money from any source. If a congressman uses any of the money for personal purposes, he must report it on his income tax return.

Rep. McFall said he received the money from Tongmun Park in October, 1974, when a South Korean named Kim, who Rep. McFall knew worked for Mr. Park, arrived at Rep. McFall's office and gave Mr. Barnes a sealed envelope that contained the \$3,000 in \$100 bills. According to Rep. McFall, Mr. Barnes called him and said, "We got a contribution."

The Washington Post first learned four weeks ago from an associate of Tongmun Park about the money the South Korean gave to Rep. McFall. But when two reporters made separate calls to Rep. McFall's office about it before Tuesday's election, Mr. Barnes denied that Rep. McFall had received any money from Tongmun Park.

France Got Most Of EEC Farm Aid

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—France, closely followed by Italy and Britain, was the biggest beneficiary of cash from the European Economic Community's farm fund last year, according to official figures released here.

The 1975 report on farm fund expenditure, by far the biggest item in the EEC budget, disclosed that Britain's allocation of \$240 million (\$528.8 million) was more than three times the total it received in 1974.

Officials said that of the nine member countries, only West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg last year contributed more to the fund than they received from it. Among them they paid out more than a billion dollars for the benefit of their partners.

Proposal on Press at Unesco Appears Headed for Defeat

NAIROBI, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The United States and other Western nations led an apparently successful attack today on a UN agency proposal on the press that they said could lead to government control of information.

The controversial issue was debated far into the night by a commission of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Unesco's general conference.

With almost all commission members heard from, sentiment was running more than 2 to 1 in favor of a Brazilian proposal to turn the question over to a special negotiating committee.

The commission scheduled a final session and vote for tomorrow morning.

Soviet Bloc Defeat
Adoption of the Brazilian proposal, which seemed virtually certain, would represent a defeat for the Soviet bloc, which argued that the draft proposal would "protect" press freedom and which urged that it be adopted after a compromise on its final terms.

Western nations were confident that they have enough votes on the negotiating committee to get the draft declaration deferred for further study and revision before being presented to Unesco again at its 1978 conference.

The Soviet-inspired draft says, "States are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

It also calls for use of the media in combating war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

Western delegates, with support from some Third World nations, argued that the draft endorses government control of the press, infringes the right of each nation to decide its own information policy and violates the Unesco constitution.

Several Western speakers said that adoption of the measure could cause some countries to withdraw their financial and technical support from Unesco.

Small Working Group
Yugoslavia, with the backing of Egypt and other countries, proposed that instead of going to the negotiating committee the issue should be turned over to a small working group drawn from the commission itself.

But most Western delegations called that proposal unacceptable. Leading the assault on the measure, U.S. delegate Clayton Kirkpatrick said that Western nations "totally rejected" the philosophy of those who drafted it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, said the document "reflects the view that information media is to be used as a tool or an implement to further the aims and objectives of the state."

Approval of the document "would put the moral sanctions of Unesco on the side of a controlled and subservient mass media."

He was vigorously supported by Polish Workers Urge Rehiring of Fired Colleagues

WARSAW, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Workers at the Ursus tractor plant near Warsaw have appealed to Communist party leader Edward Giersek for reinstatement of colleagues who were fired after food price riots, it was disclosed today.

A letter sent to Mr. Giersek and the government yesterday signed by 828 workers, said the loss of experienced men was causing production difficulties at the plant.

"We, the workers of Ursus, appeal for the reinstatement in their jobs of all those expelled in connection with the strike and demonstration June 26, 1976," it said.

More than 200 workers were dismissed after the disturbances at Ursus, when a crowd of several thousand strong blocked rail lines south and west of Warsaw for a day until the government withdrew food price increases.

"We consider (their return) as indispensable, taking into account the country's difficult situation, the tense atmosphere in the plant, and difficulties in the fulfillment of production targets caused by the lack of experienced members of our crew," the letter said.

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Officials said that of the nine member countries, only West Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg last year contributed more to the fund than they received from it. Among them they paid out more than a billion dollars for the benefit of their partners.

A fabulous suit in a mink-and-wool mixture

If YOUR DREAM is a town suit that's even softer to the touch than cashmere, come and feel this most unusual mink-and-wool mixture, offered by Lanvin 2.

It's warm, light, and quite exceptionally caressing, thanks to a special weaving process that blends the mink intimately in with the wool.

It's available in a small herring-bone design in pastel brown or light grey, or in a check of various tones of chestnut brown (P 1950).

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Scholars Uncertain of Procedure If the President-Elect Should Die

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP)—If Jimmy Carter were to die before the Electoral College meets on Dec. 13 to tally his election, the next president of the United States would be chosen by the Democratic National Committee.

Under provisions of both Republican and Democratic rules, the national committees have the responsibility of selecting a replacement if an elected president dies or becomes incapacitated before the electors have voted. The electors would presumably ratify the committee's selection, although there is no procedure for this and legal scholars are uncertain.

According to these scholars, an even more difficult question arises if the person elected as president were to die after the Electoral College had acted and before he was sworn into office.

John Feerick, a New York attorney who is an expert on presidential succession, said the Electoral College vote would be valid because the designated president would have been alive at the time the electors met. But it would be up to Congress to make this decision.

If Congress accepted the electors' result as valid, the vice-president would then be sworn in as president as provided by the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. He would then name a vice-president and submit the name to Congress for confirmation as required by the 25th Amendment.

It took the president and vice-president died after the electors met, Mr. Feerick said, the 1947 Law of Succession would apply. This would mean that the speaker of the House or Representatives would become president.

issinger Names a Team or Changeover to Carter

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Carter took a hard line against giving control of the Panama Canal to Panama. Negotiations for a new canal treaty are currently recessed and the State Department would like to know Mr. Carter's policy, but officials do not expect that to be worked out before his taking office.

Mr. Carter's victory has been greeted with enthusiasm by Greeks and Cypriots, who believe it presages a more pro-Greek policy in Washington.

This has brought expressions of concern from Turkey and from some State Department officials who would like a statement from Mr. Carter to ease Turkish concern and forestall any drastic anti-U.S. moves. But again, such a statement would require considerable delay and is not deemed likely before January.

In his message, Mr. Kissinger said that the foreign policy of the United States is bipartisan and that Foreign Service professionals "can be counted on to work with the dedication, patriotism and ability which is characteristic of the Foreign Service."

"For the weeks ahead, they have no more important task than to assure a smooth transition," he said. Mr. Kissinger said the department would "cooperate fully with the President-elect's transition team when it is named, making its files and personnel available as requested and assisting in every way."

The transition team headed by Mr. Baglioglio, who is deputy under secretary for management, includes Charles Robinson, deputy secretary of state; Philip Habib, under secretary for political affairs; and Winston Lord, director of policy planning.

More House Seats
ed by Democrats
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Democrats have been declared in three of the five races not decided on Tuesday. The two other contests will be decided.

Democratic winners are Sam Rayburn (Texas 2nd), Joe W. W. (Va. 4th) and Tim Wirth (Colo. 2nd).

Undecided are the 3d congressional district in Washington and the 10th congressional district in Illinois.

\$501 Million for UNDP

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The UN Development Program has received \$501.3 million in voluntary contributions and pledges for its 1977 budget, an 8-per-cent increase over the amount donated last year.

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CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK
TELE: 620692

6. Somebody's birthday.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



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مكتبة الأمل

The First Order of Business

Now then, moving briskly along to the business at hand, let's have another look at that long list of commitments that President-elect Carter has made. The most urgent questions of policy pressing upon him are, generally speaking, the ones dealing with money and economics. The law requires President Ford to submit a draft budget for fiscal 1978 to Congress before he leaves office. But Mr. Carter may have to change the federal government's fiscal direction much sooner than the normal budget process allows. There is now widespread and justified concern in this country that the recovery from the recession is losing momentum prematurely. If the evidence of it continues to pile up, Mr. Carter will have to stimulate the economy—which means increasing the budget deficit—this winter. He has declared, after all, that his first priority will be jobs.

But a larger deficit suggests a higher inflation rate. If businesses and labor anticipate that, they will try to protect themselves by tactics that, unfortunately, make inflation worse. There is going to be quite a long delay—2 1/2 months—until Mr. Carter is actually inaugurated. Two and a half months of deepening uncertainty can only make matters worse. The more explicit Mr. Carter can make his intentions, the better. He is entirely right to respond to questions now about his plans.

During the campaign, he went much farther than candidates customarily go in pledging himself to explicit goals of economic performance for the entire four-year term. He has repeatedly promised a balanced budget by 1981, and, at the same time, high employment as well as inflation lower than the present level. He has talked of tax cuts, but also of a comprehensive national health insurance plan. How is all of that to be fitted together?

Theoretically, it is possible to do all of these things simultaneously if economic growth is high enough. But it needs to be added that there are only two periods, in the past three decades of our history, when we went through growth on the scale that Mr. Carter expects to accomplish. One was the four years 1950 through 1953; the other the five years 1963 through 1966. Both, you will immediately notice, were periods of war, and neither Mr. Carter nor any other sane person has that in mind. You may also notice that the great boom of the mid-1960s ended long before the Vietnam war did. The war was inflationary, of course, and one of the great lessons of the past decade is that inflation causes unemployment.

Mr. Carter understands that truth perfectly. But he will now be dealing with a great many people of real influence—some in the unions, some in Congress—who resist it. They cling to the idea that a warm-hearted president can always create a few more jobs at the cost of a little more inflation. It's true that inflationary policies can pump up employment temporarily, but then they start to do queer things to credit and costs; that, in turn, shortly begins to destroy jobs. Mr. Carter is now going to have to find a way to deal with people in his party, and in the labor movement, to whom he owes his election triumph—and who now want him to use the old orthodox methods of creating jobs. But at the same time, Mr. Carter has perceived altogether accurately the deep and pervasive uneasiness throughout the country regarding inflation.

Economic growth, as we have also learned in recent years, can be interrupted in all sorts of unexpected ways. As if to underscore that truth, the oil-exporting nations will meet next month, presumably to increase the price of oil once again. Even apart from oil, the prospect for rapid growth is not a brilliant one. If the present recovery from the recession is in doubt in the United States, it has fallen into far greater doubt in Europe. There the weak economies have fallen into a destructive cycle of high inflation, devaluation and unemployment.

Any formula for high growth in the United States requires expanding markets for U.S. exports. But exports to where? The Ford administration has been pressing the European debtor nations—notably Britain and Italy—to cut their deficits and bring down their inflation rates. That's all very necessary, but it has to be done with great delicacy and skill. If this country pushes too hard and tips Europe into another recession, the price will not be paid exclusively abroad. It will cost jobs here. The point is one that a candidate could afford to bypass—but that a president cannot.

Now that the returns are in, Mr. Carter has a full claim on the government's resources of staff and expertise. The faster he can take advantage of them, the better. It is not merely a matter of orderly transition from one administration to another. It is an uneasy moment of hesitation in U.S. economic development and the world's. Decisions made, or not made, over the next several months may well set the course for Mr. Carter far into a term that has not yet begun.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

U.S.—No Trespassing

Evidence is mounting that secret police agents of some foreign powers routinely spread terror among their countrymen who reside as aliens in the United States. In some instances, such harassment is extended to naturalized or even second-generation U.S. citizens.

Federal authorities are investigating charges that South Korean intelligence agents and diplomats are violating the rights of Korean aliens and of Korean-Americans. The Shah of Iran admitted in a recent televised interview that agents of Savak, his secret police, are spying on Iranian students in the United States. Similar activities have been alleged to be engaged in by agents of the Chilean junta and of the Taiwan government.

U.S. investigators of these charges have complained that cloudy legal provisions governing foreign diplomats make it difficult to put a stop to such odious activities. The

obstacles ought not to prove insurmountable. Demanding the withdrawal of foreign diplomats who violate the laws of their host country is an old tradition in international affairs. It should be used against any embassy or consular officials found guilty of harassing or coercing the political opponents of the regimes they represent. If existing laws governing illegal police activities by foreign nationals in the United States prove inadequate, Congress should enact the necessary legislation to rid this country of such intruders.

The civil rights of Americans, regardless of their national origin, must be fully protected against the evil outreach of foreign potentates. Equally important, the right to political asylum, so fundamental to the U.S. role as a protector of freedom, must not be nullified by the long arm of any foreign government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Carter's Victory

If nobody knows who Jimmy Carter really is, it means that Jimmy Carter is himself still free to decide.

—From the Times (London).

President Ford's ban on mention of the detente policy during his campaign was a factor in his defeat because it caused doubts he would follow a course in international relations which the rank and file of Americans wanted.

—From Pravda (Moscow).

Carter's victory is a protest against detente because the policy encouraged Soviet military expansion. Americans are afraid the Soviet Union could become the world's most powerful military country and the United States could be relegated to second place.

—From Wen Wei Po (Hong Kong).

The policies of Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford are remarkably similar, but one basic difference is that [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger will not be around... Carter is likely to support Israel strongly and to move closer to the Western democracies and Japan with less emphasis on China and Russia.

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

The Americans wanted to turn the page. They voted for a surprise, hoping that it will turn out to be a happy one.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Carter's victory is the defeat of a party—the Republican—which has given the United States the presents of the Watergate scandal, political espionage, the persecution against those who battled against the Vietnam war and U.S. commitments in Asia.

—From Avondale (Munich).

Taking into consideration the many difficult and unsolvable problems that face the United States nowadays, it is doubtful that a new man in the White House can effectively solve such problems.

—From Nhan Dan (Hanoi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

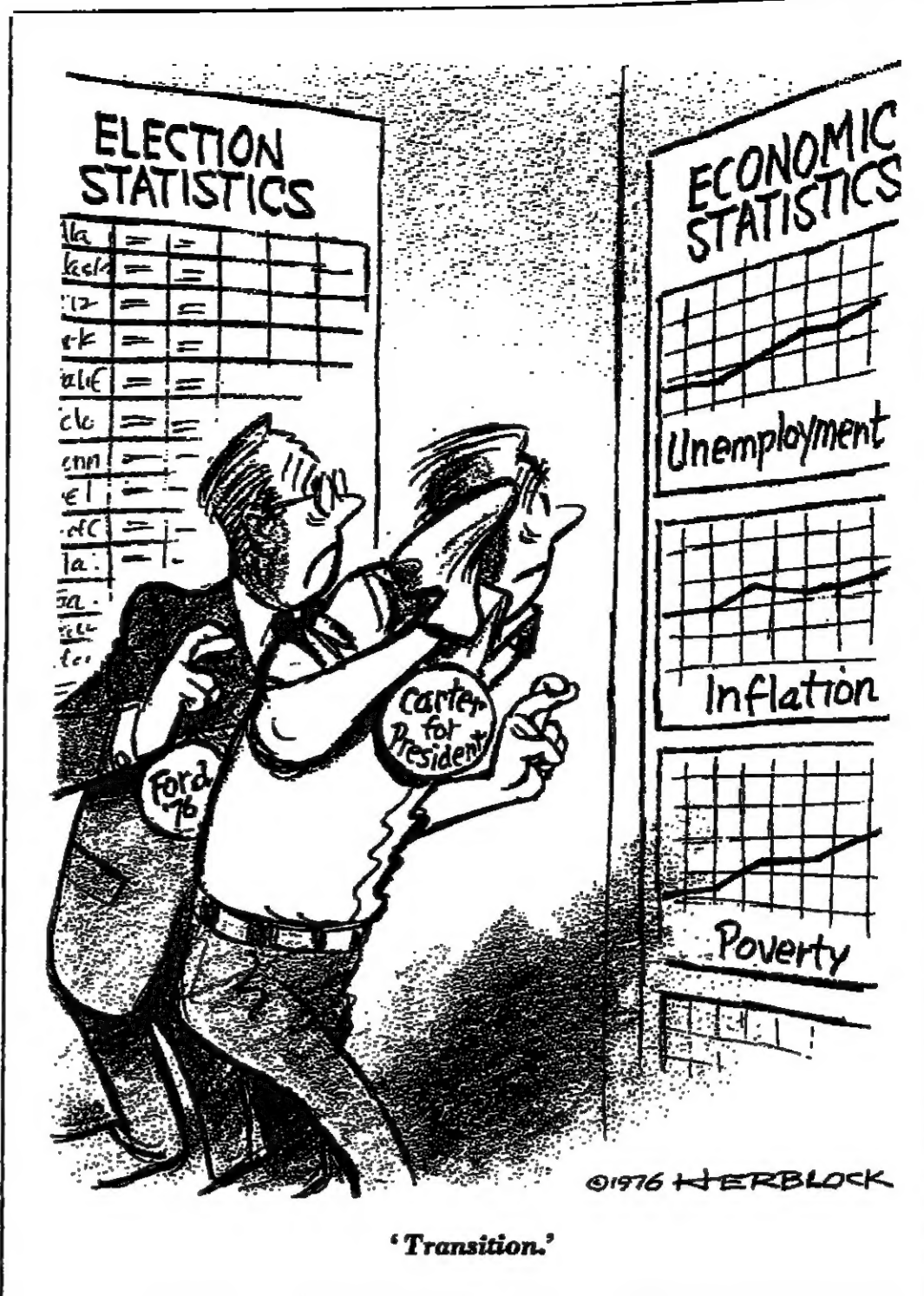
November 6, 1901

NEW YORK.—Mr. Seth Low, the candidate of the Fusionists, has been elected Mayor of Greater New York. It is a stunning victory for the Reform Ticket, and Tammany Hall has sustained the most disastrous defeat in its history. Boss Richard Croker's power has been completely smashed. Not only did the Fusionists elect a Mayor, but also their Borough tickets. They now run the town. Let's see what they will do.

Fifty Years Ago

November 6, 1926

LONDON.—Today's woman seems to say, "If it's masculine, then let's do it." A club to popularize cigar smoking by women has been formed by the wives and daughters of some wealthy businessmen of Wall Street in Cheshire. Regular meetings are held and politics are discussed over tea and cigars. One of the rules of the club is an obligation to smoke in public and lots are drawn to select members for this purpose.



Those Important 78 Days

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Much is made by the calendar-worshippers of "the first hundred days" or "the first thousand days" of a new administration in Washington, but probably more important are the 78 days between the election of a president and his inauguration.

For it is in these eleven weeks that the president-elect must pick the team, set the tone of the new government, establish at least tentative relationships with the White House staff, the Cabinet, and the leaders of the Congress. And these threshold decisions—which must be made even before he takes the oath of office—are likely to determine what happens in his "first thousand days" more than anything else.

Maybe this is showing it too fast, for after a long, hard, close political struggle, the first priority for the survivors is a couple of weeks of rest, and if possible, even of silence. They are visibly bone-tired but there is a problem, several problems coming up between the election and the inauguration, but are not really looking for, and most of them would not accept, long-term jobs which they know to be beyond their energies.

Oil Prices

Between now and Christmas, we are clearly going to have to face the likelihood of another steep rise in the world price of oil. How to avoid it, if possible, or react to it if it comes, and how to consult between Ford and Carter in the meanwhile?

The strategic arms talks with the Soviets and the fragile peace negotiations in the Middle East can probably be postponed until the new administration is in place at the end of January, but the British financial crisis cannot be fudged much longer, and the Rhodesian peace talks in Geneva are falling apart.

Jimmy Carter and his aides are well aware of these policy questions, but they have a dilemma. They don't want to be responsible for decisions they can't control and yet they can't be indifferent to decisions about oil prices, Britain and Rhodesia, which they will have to deal with after they take over the White House.

Also, they don't want to be hurried into choosing secretaries of state, Treasury, and defense who can consult with Kissinger, Simon and Ramo, Jack Watson and his staff in Atlanta have made a serious analysis for Gov. Carter of the talent available for the main jobs, but the gov-

ernor has been too preoccupied with the campaign to put his whole mind to selecting his team.

Carter has another problem. He captured his party against the will of many of its political, union, and intellectual leaders, and owes his narrow victory to their exertions in the North. But he doesn't want to be captured by them in the end, or even unduly influenced or controlled by the Democratic Old Boy network in the selection of his principal aides and advisers.

I have the impression that the Carter people are absolutely right in their determination to come to Washington with a fresh team and not with a collection of distinguished has-beens from the past. But also that they may be misjudging and maybe overestimating the problem.

The Democrats have been out of power now for eight years, and the main point about the Old Boy Democratic network is that most of them are over the hill. They would be willing to help, and have a lot to give in the short-range period between now and the inauguration, but are not really looking for, and most of them would not accept, long-term jobs which they know to be beyond their energies.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, now teaching at the University of Georgia Law School, is a case in point. He is available for consultation. He knows the cards in the old if not the new deck, and he's being consulted. There are many more like him, who can be useful in this critical transition period, but don't want anything for themselves.

Awkward

It is very awkward now for Gov. Carter to consult comfortably with Henry Kissinger, since he made Kissinger a main target of the campaign, but there are many trusted Carter supporters who are trusted by Kissinger, whose main concern now is to avoid unnecessary problems abroad during the transition.

In the short run, to assure continuity without confusing responsibility, to get objective help in mastering the facts without committing himself to a Cabinet, Gov. Carter has many experienced men at his disposal, including senior civil servants like Gen. Brent Scowcroft, director of the National Security Council staff, who is on the point of retirement.

Actually, the mood in Washington for the transition is not only calm but hopeful. The

fevers of the campaign have passed. Even nature, exhausted after the long, hot summer, is resting but radiant.

The capital is still ablaze with autumn flowers, Lady Bird Johnson's abiding present to her old neighbors; and from the tide-water between the Potomac and the Rappahannock to the Blue Ridge, the trees are golden red much later than usual.

Everything has been threatened in these turbulent years but nothing has been lost, and Washington is now waiting to hear where the new President is going, and particularly, who's going with him.

ANKARA.—The crux of that aspect of the Turkish-Greek quarrel involving sea space—territorial waters and the continental shelf—is now being gingerly approached in bilateral negotiations at Bern. The issue is quite simply posed. The Greeks claim Turkey is trying to turn the Aegean into a Turkish sea. The Turks say Greece is trying to make it a Greek sea.

This is the single most dangerous facet of mounting hostility between NATO's bickering allies in the east Mediterranean. The Greeks, who are more gifted than the Turks in expressing their views internationally, claim that since Turkey twice invaded Cyprus in 1974, grabbing 40 per cent of the island, it is edging outward at the expense of Greece in other areas.

The Turkish argument is complex. It contends that Athens has violated treaty obligations to keep the Dodecanese (acquired from Italy after World War II) and other offshore Asia Minor islands demilitarized; that Greece sought to double the previous six-mile limit of Dodecanese territorial waters.

Under a Greek six-mile limit, Ankara argues, Turkey has five outlets to open Aegean waters. Under a 12-mile limit it has only two such outlets. Ankara claims Greek islands can block access to Turkey's western shoreline and that the southern Turkish ports of Mersin, Iskenderun and Antalya were dominated by Cyprus until the 1974 Turkish invasion there.

At this point Turkish spokesmen drag in the "megali" or "great" idea seen here as the core

Primer for the Loser

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—How come I cannot work myself up into feeling really miserable about the outcome of the 1976 elections?

How come my Democratic friends are not pounding each other's backs in triumphant glee, as in 1960?

Here are a few reasons why the losers are not desolate and the winners are not delirious.

1. Accountability has arrived. No longer will flowering fields of congressional allis be watered by executive branchwater. The Democrats are in charge, and since the buck can no longer be passed, perhaps the dollar will be treated with more respect.

2. The land did not slide. The language of natural disaster—landslide, avalanche, snowed under, tidal wave—so often used to describe political movements is out of place today. President Ford's strong campaign results in his leaving office with far more respect than he was given in it, and leaves those Republicans to whom he was the second choice the feeling that he carried their banner most honorably.

3. Henry will be gone. This delights the losers as much as it worries the winners.

4. The quality of the Senate is improved. Three Democratic duds were retired—Bartke, Montoya and Tunney—and a couple of the Republicans turned out. Beall and Taft, lacking luster. The saddest conservative moment of the night came with able Bill Brock's defeat. But I want to be in the Senate gallery when professor Sen. Hayakawa and Moynihan light up that sloppy place with linguistic fireworks.

5. The center-right has held. Except for one brief period of leftward lurching—promptly corrected as his ratings slipped—candidate Carter showed he knew where the political action was: "steady" tax reduction, budget balancing, strong defense posture, and postponement of social spending that interferes with those. Liberals worry that Carter might have meant what he said, while conservatives intend to rivet him to his rhetoric.

6. The back-up quarterback is good. For all his liberality, Walter Mondale is a man of character, intelligence and good humor. To many, Carter-Mondale was the classic "kangaroo ticket"—stronger in the hind legs than in the front.

7. The commitment was never intense on either side. The winners were mostly Democrats, far more organized laborites than "Carters"; the losers often those who sided with the President because of their distrust of his opponent, who reminded them of Dr. Fell. The financial journal, Barron's, shrewdly diagnosed

the reason for the long and bitter fight: Investors were sure that either Ford or Carter would win.

8. The South will not rise up. The states of the South, having solidified to put their own across for the time in a century, will soon be understood that they must lean against them toward the suffering North states, in dispersing federal aid after Carter. Southern states will vanish, making possible two-party system there for the first time.

9. The West was won. A full lesson to the losers: the formation of the West as the future alternative to the Carter solid South. Such a base, a conservative base, could aim for "heartland" support to put together a victory. This is the most original idea to strike me, but its time may well be coming.

On balance, then, the losers on the losing side are disappointed but not devastated. On the natural reaction, to grow the treat a squeaker as any kind of mandate at President Carter, should be set aside. One-vote victory is a mandate lead.

Another temptation for the losers is the tendency to resist for justification of previous policies. Cartoonist Herblock has had a sinister five o'clock shadow, greeted the Nixon president with a drawing announcing his department always treated Nixon to one free shot. And so this "victory" drawing will put free mental defense on those Carter incisors that Tuesday looked so much like fangs. For a little while, urge to holler "Aha! Wrong! Nixon, and you're letting him away with it!" will be swept to the ground. (The man) not fixed; the urge may occasionally win.

Good Wishes

The reason, in all seriousness, is that he is my President-elect. As much as he is Jody Foster President-elect, I support him. I wish President Carter will win.

Of the last four occupants of the Oval Office, one has been shot out, one scared out, one thrown out, and one voted out. It would be very good for all of us to have a president serve full, successful term.

In his victory remarks, the President struck just the right note with this line: "We must not let to learn about each other. If he means that—and we assume that he does—then presidential success might just be out and ours."

The Most Dangerous Sea

By C. L. Sulzberger

of Athens policy. This is regarded by Turks as an exaggerated continuation of the 19th and early 20th century liberation of Greek-inhabited territories held by foreign states, terminating with the Dodecanese.

The idea of "Panhellenism," with Constantinople—capital of Greek-Ruled Byzantium—as its ultimate goal, is much bruited by moderate Turks, just as the idea of "panthronism" with a restored Ottoman Empire as its ultimate goal is much bruited by moderate Greeks. In fact, in 1931, Ataturk, father of modern Turkey, and Greek Premier Venizelos agreed on existing borders and mutual friendship.

This situation basically prevailed and both countries joined NATO, even holding joint maneuvers, until the Cyprus issue festered. The Cyprus squabble was followed by arguments over territorial waters, the continental shelf and mutual airspace.

Blame Makarios

The Turks blame President Makarios for feeding the embers of an always uneasy situation in Cyprus, whose Greek-speaking majority agree on one thing: that they are not Cypriots but respectively Greeks or Turks. Makarios dropped the idea of joining Cyprus to Greece because he enjoyed the trappings of independence; but he strongly disapproved the Turkish minority.

The Turks have been straining at the leash to seize a chunk of Cyprus since 1964 when President Lyndon Johnson warned them off. Ten years later they did just that while the United States was

waddling in Watergate. Both karras (publicly) and Athens (privately) imply the only way to settle the argument is by a national federated state; but it can't agree on frontiers between its two communities.

It seems logical to proceed to bilateral Greco-Turkish negotiations as started—at a low level in Bern (and also in Paris) where national airspace is under a "no-fly" before moving on to the thorny subject of Cyprus, which includes the Makarios government plus British "guarantee."

The initial problem remains the Aegean. Ankara insists the Dodecanese Islands are 300 miles from mainland Greece and only 12 to 15 miles from Turkish Asia, of which they geologically are a unit. The trouble is that nations are now screaming at each other about territorial waters and the continental shelf (where valuable minerals can be mined).

There has been no agreement on these issues among nations participating in five sessions of Law of the Sea Conference sponsored by the UN. The meeting recently concluded in total disarray. Therefore, treaty or law exists that can be accepted by both Athens and Ankara as a precedent, and there are valid binding body international law on which Hague International Court can easily base an arbitration.

Yet it is obvious that, in words of a diplomat who has observed this scene: "The Aegean is an indispensable part of the Turkey and Greece. It cannot be annexed to one or the other. Were either nation so foolish to seek to exclude or threaten the other, war would be inevitable."

Letters

Promises to Israel

Why is it that our presidential candidates fall all over themselves promising Israel anything and everything?

True, it may attract some Jewish voters and campaign contributions. But what about the rest of us? Perhaps we have not let our candidates know that we see through and are turned off by this blatant pitch for votes.

Maybe it is time to treat Israel like our other allies: stand by to help when help is needed. But I, for one, am tired of our foreign policy being controlled by a wealthy, articulate minority in

our nation—while our politicians bow and scrape and promise— and deliver.

BETTY J. MINER.

Danabrock.

Royal Rhetoric

"We don't want to go along always with the same people, with the same officeholders. For this reason, I hope that these elections will put into office some new personalities who will serve the country well in the coming years." Sound like some U.S. politicians pontificating before Nov. 2? It's a quote from King Hassan of Morocco, concerning

the elections coming up here this month.

AL HIX.

Agadir, Morocco.

A Difference

Now that the U.S. elections are over with, I wonder how many of the members of the Ford administration will be purged or forced to go into exile or even seek political asylum elsewhere as is the custom in other, non-democratic and noncapitalistic, countries after the power of government changes hands? Do we need any other reason to explain U.S. greatness?

VERONICA RECCHIA.

Paris.

West European Women Politicians Decry Their Role as Oddities

By James R. Peiper

ONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Women are assuming a growing and an important role in Western European politics, stepping into the shoes of men in cabinet positions, party offices or top political aides, at some who have made it to top positions that their political success does not mean women's battle for equality is over, they say. They were not at the attention just because they are women.

One must not imagine that women's issues are suddenly becoming a major focus of foreign ministers, says a French foreign minister, Jean-François Poiron, who in February 1975, was Britain's first woman foreign minister. She was in the cabinet government of James Callaghan, which came to power in the Sept. 19 election, ousting the long-time Conservative government.

I'm tired of being regarded as a threat, says Margaret Thatcher, who in February 1975, was Britain's first woman foreign minister. She was in the cabinet government of James Callaghan, which came to power in the Sept. 19 election, ousting the long-time Conservative government.

Another woman who recently made her mark in a world tra-



Karin Seeder

"The idea of a woman taking decisions and giving instructions is not yet easily acceptable in Greece and is viewed suspiciously by some male colleagues," says Lina Koutiari, who in October became under secretary of education and the third woman since World War II to hold a Greek cabinet post.

ditionally dominated by men is Spain's Carmen Díez de Rivera y de Icaza. Premier Adolfo Suarez appointed her earlier this year as his chief of staff, a job no woman has held in Spain before.

In the Netherlands, Carolina van den Huelvel is chairman of the Labor party, which, with 43 of the 150 seats in parliament, is the dominant force in the left-center coalition led by Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl.



Carmen Díez

West Germany's outgoing President of the Bundestag, the lower house of parliament, is a woman: Anneliese Renger. France, Italy, Britain, Austria, Greece, the Netherlands and Sweden all have women in their cabinets. Antwerp, Belgium, has a woman mayor.

But most of them would agree that women are far from fulfilling their potential in a field long considered in most countries a bastion of male chauvinism.

The relatively recent emergence of women in Western European politics may be attributed in varying degrees to women's liberation movements, but few of the successful women politicians con-

government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, she said she did not think a woman could become prime minister in her lifetime.

Now she expresses confidence that Britain's voters will oust the Labor party government of Prime Minister James Callaghan and sweep the Conservatives to power and to the prime minister's job.

In Spain, there has been a proliferation of women's liberation movements since the death of Franco last November. But the rise of Miss Díez shows no signs of riding that tide.



Tina Anselmi

Miss Díez, 34, first worked for Mr. Suarez in 1970 when he was head of government television. She stayed with him when he became a cabinet minister as head of the Movement, the only political organization Gen. Franco ever permitted.

"No woman in Spain, and few in Europe, have as much influence at the center of government," commented a former government official on Miss Díez's current job as Mr. Suarez's chief of staff.

But she says she is not a feminist, and she thinks Spanish women should not have the vote

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"I am a minister because I am a woman, not in spite of it," said Mrs. Veil, a lawyer and magistrate and wife of the director-general of the French airline UTA.

Soon after her appointment she steered a bill through the National Assembly authorizing abortions for the first time in French history. Shortly afterward, a poll rated her the most popular member of the government.



Françoise Giroud

Another woman picked by the French President in 1974 was Françoise Giroud, 59, who filled the newly created post of secretary of state, or junior minister, for women's affairs. In a government shakeup earlier this year, Mrs. Giroud became secretary of state for cultural affairs, one of the most important junior posts in the cabinet.

She has always said she has no personal political ambitions.

"I don't have a taste for powers as such—I would rather do things," she said. "Men care about power because their power is linked to sexual performance. Women achieve positions of power out of a need to do something, not because we need reassurance."

minist in July as he put together a "new look" cabinet.

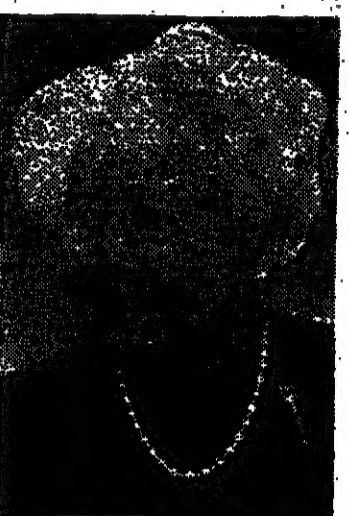
Miss Anselmi, who has since won high marks as a mediator in Italian labor disputes, called her appointment "the fall of another barrier in favor of women's equality," but she disclaimed any higher political ambitions, such as the premiership.

"For years, customs had prevented a woman from rising into the cabinet," she said. "My appointment broke that tradition. I am now receiving letters from women all over Italy and from Italian women in the United States." They all seem to feel that as a woman I will bring more honesty and more good sense to government. I hope so."

Obituaries

Dame Flora MacLeod, 98, Chief of Clan for 37 Years

GLASGOW, Scotland, Nov. 5 (AP)—Dame Flora MacLeod of Glencol, 98, the only woman among Scotland's 82 clan chiefs, died here yesterday, her husband reported.



Dame Flora MacLeod

Dame Flora was the 28th chief of the Clan MacLeod for 37 years. Her ancestral home, Dunvegan, is situated on the Isle of Skye, off the west coast of Scotland.

She was feuded throughout the Irish Commonwealth and in the United States during her frequent visits furthering the interests of thousands of her kith and kin.

Patrick Wolrige-Gordon said his grandmother had been holly with him at his home in Aberdeen.

The new chief of the clan is other of her grandsons, John MacLeod of MacLeod.

Dame Flora was the last person to be born at No. 10 Downing street, the official London home of British prime ministers. She was born Feb. 3, 1887, when Benjamin Disraeli was prime minister. Disraeli had temporarily moved next door to 11 as a courtesy to his chairman of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, who was the her-in-law of Dame Flora's mother, who went to stay with a in expectation of the birth. The clan chief was created a dame of the British Empire—an

honorary title—in 1953 for public services in Scotland.

Rudy Powell

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT)—Everard Stephen Powell, 69, a jazz musician who played under the name of Rudy Powell and appeared with his bands here and in Europe for more than 30 years, died Saturday.

Mr. Powell, a clarinetist and alto saxophonist, studied privately and at the New York College of Music. His first professional job was in 1928 with Cliff Jackson at the Lenox Club in New York City.

He was associated with Fats Waller a number of times and he played with the bands of Claude Hopkins, Teddy Wilson, Andy Kirk, Fletcher Henderson, Don Redman, Cab Calloway, Lucky Miller, Charles Ventura, Jimmy Rushing, Arnett Cobb and Baseline Hawkins.

James E. Gordon

EXETER, Va., Nov. 5 (AP)—James E. Gordon, 85, the first U.S. soldier conscripted in World War I, died last week in a Veterans Administration hospital, according to relatives.

Italy Party Picks Woman

NAPLES, Nov. 5 (Reuters)—Italy's main Radical party has elected 36-year-old Adelaide Aglietta as its secretary, the first woman to lead an Italian political group.

Unrest at a Napoleonic Legacy in Paris

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Nov. 5 (AP)—L'Ecole Polytechnique, a military-run training ground of the French establishment, is caught up in a rare gust of rebellion that has led to students being told that their elite status cannot mean doing less work than others.

The school was considered to be in such a state of unrest over a dispute about work loads that a planned visit to it by King Juan Carlos of Spain, escorted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a Polytechnique graduate, was called off last week. Leaves have been canceled, and three student ring-leaders have been disciplined.

Nominally an engineering school, described by its directors as more akin to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology than to a military academy, Polytechnique is in fact a remarkable springboard into the high echelons of business and government or to other specialized training. A study made last year by the busi-

ness weekly L'Expansion reported that graduates leaving Polytechnique received better salaries than those of any other French university.

Now the unrest appears to be worsening, with the pointed rejection by the school's assistant director general, Henri Platier, of a list of demands for a lightened work load.

"The students at Polytechnique are the best paid in the world," Mr. Platier said. "They get about 3,000 francs (\$600) a month for a work week that barely makes 40 hours. They're also the most expensive students in the world. If you take into consideration the equipment they have at their disposal and the prestigious professors who teach them. They can-

not demand to work less than other people."

While the rest of the traditionally volatile French undergraduate world is peaceful this autumn, the Polytechnique students have been complaining about too many scientific courses, required marching and a course requirement that has supposedly left them too little time for study.

The newspaper Le Monde estimated that the demands for change were backed by about two-thirds of the student body of around 650.

The trouble began in the middle of October with the acceptance by the school's director, Gen. Jean-Noel Augier, of a student appeal for the elimination of a

course of computer technology. Demands for lighter work loads followed, and when these were rejected, the students staged an unauthorized meeting at which they voted to boycott science classes.

This contravened the school's military bylaws, and Gen. Augier ordered the cancellation of leaves and brought disciplinary action against three students.

The school was founded in 1794 and placed under the control of the military in 1804 under Napoleon. Students spend three years attached to Polytechnique, including seven months of active military training. After the first year, however, there is only an hour a week of military courses

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Iranians Held in Paris Shooting

PARIS, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Two Iranian students suspected of participating in an attack against the Iranian Embassy attached to the French government were put under arrest today after being identified by the main witness, he said.

The witness, Jacques Cochet, police brigadier who said he saw two men fire two pistols at the Mr. Keykavousi Tuesday, was wounded himself by a shot as he tried to hold one of the assailants. Mr. Keykavousi was shot twice in the neck and is still being treated in hospital.

Police said that the two gave conflicting alibis under questioning, and that forensic tests for fingerprints on their hands yielded positive results.

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The Man Who Collected Primitive Art—in England

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Nov. 5 (IHT).—Sixty-four years ago, a 13-year-old English schoolboy, James Hooper, was given a strange wooden sphere. No one knew where it had come from. By the time of his death in 1971, Hooper knew no more about it—but it had awakened his curiosity about faraway objects made by primitive peoples, a curiosity that led to the James Hooper collection of primitive art, one of the greatest in the world. Part of it will be auctioned Tuesday at Christie's.

Hooper never had much money. He was assistant inspector for the Oxford area in the Thames Conservancy (waterworks). But he lived in the days when ethnographic objects were to be had for a song and Britain was the place to be. Missionaries, traders, whalers, colonial officers, came back home loaded with souvenirs, to which they attached little or no monetary value. When they died, the quaint weapons, ceremonial bowls and rattles were sent to second-hand stores, where

antique dealers retrieved them at little cost. Hooper haunted them.

Then, too, museums were brimming with pieces that had been bequeathed to them by local people. Because such objects were not yet thought of as primitive art, the museums were willing to part with them. Hooper, who also collected pieces of historical interest, always had something to offer for a swap.

The exceptional Tongass mask from the Cape Foy area of southern Alaska to be sold Tuesday once belonged to the Worcester Natural Historical Society. It had been acquired by W.E. Gordon, a mate aboard the HMS Virago, in Port Simpson in the summer of 1853. He gave it to the Worcester society two years later. Eventually the society became the Worcester Museum. When Hooper approached the authorities, tantalizing them with objects of local interest, the Tongass mask and another one, both now valued at around £30,000, were gladly handed over to the jubilant Hooper.

He often saved objects from destruction. In the book he wrote about his late grandfather's collection, Stephen Phelps tells how his grandfather saw a girl washing a car in the backyard of a West Country museum, wearing Eskimo boots. She had picked them up from the cart taking objects to the incinerator. The museum officials had been burning material brought back from North America in the first half of the 19th century.

Museums remained a mine for Hooper until well after World War II. The finest Tsimshian Indian ritual object—a "soul catcher" carved from bone—to be auctioned Tuesday was in the Hastings Museum until 1947.

Missionary societies were another source of supply. Another "soul catcher" in the sale came from the Church Missionary Society in 1944. Records specify that it was collected in the second half of the 19th century from a shaman named Dawallasqu of Gilingak on the Skeena River. For Hooper such documentation was invaluable.

In 1948, he acquired an excep-

tional piece—a carved ceremonial ladle, the bowl springing out of the mouth of a bear, from St. Augustine's Missionary College in Canterbury. George Hills, first bishop of Columbia, sent it to England in 1865. Christie's pre-sale estimate is £4,000 to £8,000.

Detective Work

Above all, Hooper had a knack for tracking down private owners. A fabulous Haida horn spoon (Lot 161) and a fine oil bowl—Haida or possibly Tlingit—were bought from a Rev. Nind of South Stoke, Berkshire, who had inherited them from his grandfather, a gold commissioner in Vancouver in the late 1850s.

Hooper was as persistent as an Indian on the warpath when hunting for objects. In 1934 a family, who had inherited some important pieces collected in the 1890s in the Marquesas, answered one of Hooper's newspaper ads. But they decided not to sell. Notes expressing his interest in terms of Victorian courtesy—equilibrated but firm—followed letters kindly declining his offers.

In 1945, the family finally gave up the club and spear. That left one beautiful fan handle. Hooper corresponded with them for another nine years. After his umpteenth missive ("You must think me a great nuisance but I suppose all collectors are"), he landed his catch. It had taken 20 years.

Museum

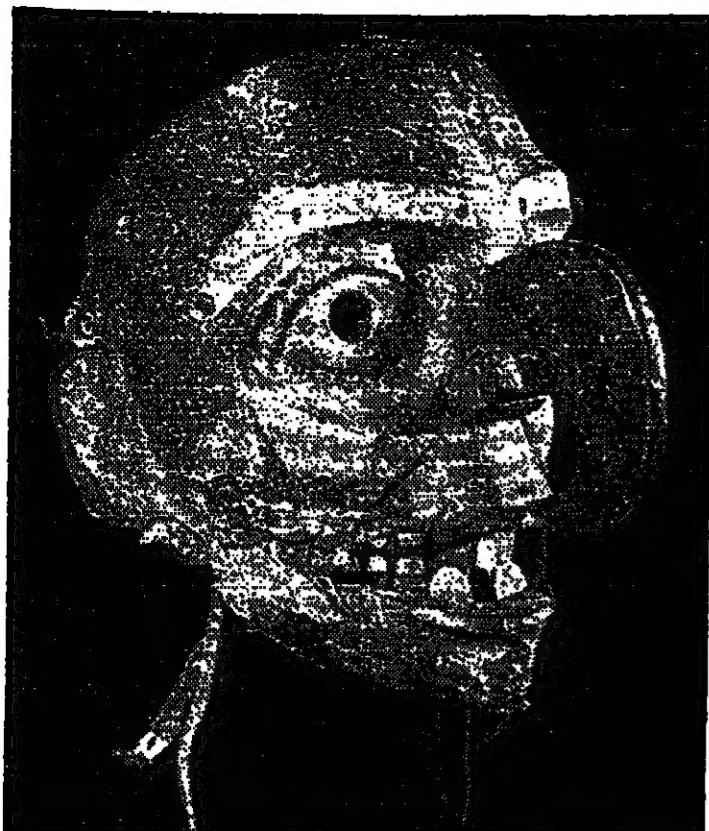
He never got to the Pacific Islands, nor to North America, for that matter. His only trips abroad were a weekend in Paris in the 1930s and a journey to Istanbul in 1965. Yet he amassed one of the largest collections of primitive art in the world, nearly all of it obtained in Britain. By the late 1950s he had the finest collection of Polynesian artifacts still in private hands, and a remarkable collection of American Indian art, part of which is in Tuesday's sale. Within the second category, his collection is particularly notable for work by Indians of the Northwest Coast (from southern Alaska to Washington state).

When Hooper retired, he set up

his personal collection as a private museum in Attitude, Surrey. But, by 1964, the cost of keeping it open became too heavy. Some larger pieces were displayed elsewhere. Others went on display elsewhere. He, however, clung to most of his treasures until his death 10 years ago. Concerned with the preservation of the relics of his or dying cultures, he summarized his collection in a book, "The James Hooper Collection," which he carried on the work with his grandfather died. He became obsessed with the idea of his grandfather's collection.

He convinced Christie's to participate in publishing a book, wrote, "Art and Artifacts of the Pacific, Africa and the Americas." The James Hooper Collection is almost an encyclopedia of tribal art.

Tuesday's sale includes part of the collection. Even the Haida Waterfield, responsible for Christie's primitive art department, says there has been a group of Northwest Coast items like these for sale since World War II.



Tongass mask from Hooper collection.

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The German Romantics in Paris

By Michael Gibson

THE "awaken-
ing" of Germany in the 19th
century was comparable in its
consequences to the
renaissance. What some might
call "mere" literature
that such boys have
paid on life—was to cul-
ture in the new German art of the
romantic period, especially in
the work of Caspar David Friedrich
(1774-1840). His foremost
representative, this finds a subtle
yet unambiguous expression.
Again and again, Friedrich's
paintings depict landscapes or a
person or at most two people
contemplating a landscape.

Friedrich's landscapes are quite
extraordinarily luminous and deli-
cate in their color. There is
something quite new here—a
sensitivity to the mood
of nature, the cosmos addressing
itself to man. Here, then, are
the two protagonists of the ro-
mantic world-view: the individual
(or the individual and his
alter ego) and nature.

This concept of nature is not
decorative or rhetorical, but
sincerely sensitive and sincerely
expressive. The resulting paint-
ings touch the viewer by their
subtle persuasive truth—this is
the mood of nature and as such,
what other mind does it reflect?
What does it signify? And is it
more than a mirror of the mood
of the viewer (the viewer within
the painting) himself?

Here are two friends, one leans
upon the other's shoulder as
they stand on a hill, observing
the rising moon between the
gnarled roots and branches of a
wintery oak. There is some-

thing very Goethe-like about the
scene—the rising moon, the
woods and the idea of a com-
munion in friendship.

Elsewhere are two sisters look-
ing at the night sky over the
port of a Gothic river town.
The twin spires of the cathedral
reiterate the intimacy between
the two women (one has her
hand on the other's shoulder).
Other paintings show single fig-
ures standing in front of breath-
taking landscapes or the land-
scape alone, the viewer himself
filling the part of the observer.

Friedrich makes explicitly reli-
gious allusions that suggest that
the beauties of nature are there
to fulfill a role in the dialogue
between the soul and its God.
But implicitly the tone is rather
more pantheistic, and nature,
instead of referring the soul to
God, increasingly refers it back
to itself.

This terrifying intuition of
man's solitude in the universe
shook the romantic world. Some,
like Lichtenberg, a crisp and
tortured wit, might remark: "I
thank God that he has allowed
me to become an atheist," but
others, like Jean-Paul in his
extraordinary "dream" about the
death of Christ, saw this new
solitude as a view of desolation
and a victory of eutopy.

The Romantic Age, part of a
larger process of developing
ideas, was contradictory. Just as
the idea of subjectivity was
gaining recognition, to some it
might have seemed that a nar-
rowly deterministic materialism
was threatening it.

This extraordinary discord was
to find a resolution in the mind



Caspar David Friedrich painting from the German Romantics show in Paris.

of the most fundamentally mat-
terialistic of modern philosophers.
The ultimate goal of history
shaped by man, Marx wrote, is
the humanization of nature and
the naturalization of man. "This
shiny line" appears as a quasi-
mystical response to the whole
romantic question.

German romantic painting as
a whole, and as reflected in the
present exhibition, refers to
many realities and many moods.
It is almost indifferent to the
cult of historical subjects that

Friedrich obviously belongs to
that class.

Lesser painters in this exhibi-
tion have charm and quality:
Adolph von Menzel, Carl Gustav
Carus. Some succumb, deliciously
or passively, to the drama of
Italy. Three drawings by Goethe
reveal his vigorous sense of ex-
pressive stenography. And some
mention must be made of Philip
Otto Runge, a moderate talent
but an intelligent artist (and the
forerunner of all the romantics)
whose sometimes ornate style is
still to be felt as an influence in
the Jugendstil.

LONDON THEATER

'Rum an' Coca-Cola'— A Small Look at Trinidad

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 5 (IHT).—Whether it is due to the economic crisis
or a sudden desire by writers to work on a small scale, there
are many two-character plays around at the moment as well as
one-man shows.

So far, the rewards of these monologues and duologues have
been small. But the West Indian playwright Mustapha Matura's
'Rum an' Coca-Cola' at the Royal Court Theatre is, for most of
its short length, delightful and charming.

Mr. Matura concentrates on the teacher-pupil relationship be-
tween Creator, once Trinidad's top calypso singer and now, 20 years
after his great triumphs, reduced to living on the beach and singing
to passing tourists, and the younger Bird, who admires the older
man and dreams of comparable success.

Creator, beautifully acted by Norman Beaton, belongs to the
same when calypso occupied the place in black popular culture that
reggae does now—its singers were folk heroes, their songs were full
of sharp political comment or uproarious scandal. But times have
changed; the tourists rule and calypso has been reduced to local
color, ingratiatingly performed to white audiences.

The contrast between Trinidad then and the island now, the loss
of a culture, the humiliation of a people, is cunningly revealed in a
series of seemingly idle conversations between the two men, lazing
and drinking on the sands. Their chat is charming and funny.

But the play begins to lose conviction halfway through, as Bird
begins a relationship with a young American girl whom Creator,
in an act of senseless violence, murders. It is not that this ending
is melodramatic but that it is outside the character created by
Mr. Matura and Mr. Beaton.

The play is excellently staged by director Donald Howerth,
strikingly designed by Joycelyn Herbert and elegantly lit by
Jack Baby. And Trevor Thomas as Bird, both hesitant and eager
to follow his mentor's trade, acts well.

For all its many virtues, though, it is a play on a small enough
scale to have been better suited to the Court's studio Theatre Up-
stairs rather than the main auditorium.

"Damn everything but the circus," wrote E.E. Cummings, and
indeed, there is something about a circus, even at its least spectacular,
which is irresistible. Gerry Cottle's circus at the Round House is a
small one, sadly lacking in clowns and disastrously attempting
glamour, but delightful nevertheless.

It is one of those circuses where the James Sisters, having spun
ropes and eaten fire with great effect, will appear later, in dif-
ferent costumes, as the Inaros Sisters doing a trapeze act.

The Round House, despite its shape, proved not to be an ideal
setting for the circus ring, which was pushed to one side of the
auditorium and so cramped that the girl of the flying trapeze
had to cut short her act after hitting the high wire.

Around the Art Galleries in Rome and Paris

Rome

Le de Fels, La Medusa, 194
del Babuino, Rome, through
ember.

to the great Venetians
also, in some ways, French
romanticism. De Fels died at
1966, leaving a rich her-
itage of retrospective proves. With
flickering brushwork, he
treat what he saw into a
net web. Apparently deal-
ing with the surface, he jabbed
at intangible, the inside of
a. Fruit, roses, young men
sea skies, the studio or
street—all are rendered
help, with poetic insight,
ephemeral is changed into
ance. This show offers a
tion of oils from all periods,
watercolor bouquets (the se-
of watercolor technique)
Conté crayon drawings of
nudes.

Delamain, Studio S, 59 Via
a. Felsina, Rome, through
ember.

es, stripes in sure juxtapo-
sitions and basic colors are
own with a seemingly easy

The serenity and poise
launay, now 80, is a master
of abstract lithographs, as
sing as a child's painting—
his best. There are also
is for the "Pochoirs," the
ated "robes-poirs" of the
la. And fresh gouaches
ed at the same time.
n Delamain worked a great
for the applied arts, in
er she touches she is most
a painter. Despite her
live simplicity she is one
most ineluctable abstraction-
ill around. This is why
ould have wished for more
is on paintings, not so
mementos—even if some-
id diabolic—in this show.

Meldner, Nuova Pesa, 46
del Vantaggio, Rome, through
November.



Ludwig Meldner's 1920 "Junge Dame," on view in Rome.

tion and at times humor. Mel-
dner's penetrating portraits do
much more than reflect a period,
they are about the human per-
sonality. Except for an etching
and a watercolor, all the por-
traits are drawings—in black and
white, and that is why a show
of oils some time would be wel-
come.

Globe Turcato, Recent Paintings,
San Calisto, 5 Via di San Ca-
listo, Rome, through Nov. 15.

Swirls of silvery paint on light
canvases—white on white, lavender
on white, turquoise or salmon
on white—condense in buoyant
images. Turcato is a natural.
Flourishes converge on and flow
from a center, evoking the in-
explicable. These atmospheric
but robust paintings once more
testify to the vigor and inven-
tion of one of Italy's most un-
conquered and prodigious ab-
stract expressionists.

Lucio del Pezzo, Rondanini, 48
Piazza Rondanini, Rome,
through November.

This Neapolitan, who lives in
Paris and Milan, has a knack for
translating the motifs and colors
of art into acceptable sym-
bols and pleasures for the mod-
ern drawing room. His relief
sculptures, drawings and prints
are now neat and cheery—once
they were "evocative." Hidden
meanings lurked behind the
baroque stripes, stars and
targets, and playing-card figures.
But now the mystery is gone;
all is pat, clean and shiny.

What was called "An Ameri-
can Sampler" by its originator,

it was hard to get near the
pictures, there was so much at-
tention being paid.

Two thirds of the show con-
sists of portraits and landscapes
from the 18th and 19th centuries,
meant as a homage to Europe,
where the painters then trained.
In the early 20th century au-
tonomous trends began emerging
with the advent in the 1940s of
abstract expressionism. An in-
dependent manner was born, with
Europe now looking to America.
Because Europeans by now are
quite familiar with the "latest,"
it was not thought necessary to
present a complete and up-to-
date roundup of trends. All the
same, the stance and freedom,
the spaciousness of American
abstraction and pop art come
across impressively.

In the earlier section the
"Peaceable Kingdom" of Hicks,
Peale's young lady, Ammi
Phillips' "Mrs. Meyer and
Daughter," the land and sea-
scapes of Kenneth, Bierstadt and
Inness were favorites in Rome.
Later the most memorable were
Casati, Franchetti, Sargent,
Twachtman, and more recent
still, Hopper and O'Keeffe. And
then there was a particularly fine
Gorky, who started it all—the
New York school—that is. More
exports of this kind, possibly
more particularized, would be
more than welcome.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

The Tiepolos. All Their Engrav-
ings, Galerie Marzelle, 22 Rue
de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Gianbattista (1698-1770) and
his two sons, Giandomenico
(1727-1804) and Lorenzo (1736-
1786), are represented here in
what purports to be the complete
collection of their engravings.
The father, Gianbattista, pub-
lished a series of "Capricci" that
steer completely away from the
traditional iconography, or which
make use of it for their own
ends. The result is an opus
that points ahead to Goya's
"Capriccios." They are, of course,
neither as violent nor as ir-
rational as the latter, but in
their luminous 18th-century grace,
one senses a smiting, icy feyness
that is quite unconventional.
Giandomenico is represented in
particular by a rather charming
series of fantasies illustrating
the flight into Egypt. The short-
lived and hence less productive
Lorenzo is represented by a few
works of quality.

Première Fête de la Lettre, Ca-
sati Paul Franchetti, 6 Rue des
Saints Pères, Paris 7, to Nov.
27.

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[illegible](Continued on Page A)

Japan to Study Boost Goods From Europe

SEOUL, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese government and business leaders have rejected European proposals for controls on Japanese exports, but in an effort to correct the trade imbalance with Europe, the Japanese are studying ways to increase imports from the continent.

Japan Offers to Increase Funds at IMF

SEOUL, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese government has decided to increase its commitment to the International Monetary Fund's General Arrangements to Borrow to the equivalent of \$1.4 billion, or 1.4 billion Special Drawing Rights, to help the fund's efforts to increase its resources.

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Money Supply Up Sharply in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—U.S. money supply is coming to a halt, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The money supply, which had been rising at a rate of 11.5 percent in the third quarter, slowed to 7.1 percent in the fourth quarter.

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ident, who recently returned from a visit to European Economic Community countries, has said that Japan is studying ways to increase imports from the continent.

During today's session, Kaidanren officials proposed increased imports by creating greater domestic demand, review of import duties on EEC exports, review of non-tariff barriers and easier import financing.

As long-term measures they suggested providing more information on the Japanese market, strengthening publicity in the EEC, and further cooperation in third-country markets.

Japanese government officials and private business leaders apparently have agreed that new restrictive measures on exports to the EEC are not needed.

They say that current self-regulatory measures on various export products to European nations, along with an improvement in the domestic economy, will bring about a better trade balance between Japan and Europe.

According to an official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, talks between Kaidanren and MITI officials produced a basic understanding that additional measures are not needed, but that certain guidelines will be followed to reduce trade frictions with Europe.

Officials at MITI said the sharp criticism of Japanese exports by European leaders will probably result in less unemployment in those nations.

"There has been no proof of a relationship between the loss of jobs in Europe and a rise in Japanese exports," a MITI official said. He added that the Japanese government understood that these are particularly critical times for some of the European nations.

TV Information Seen Expanding With Use of Computers

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—Over the next 20 years, researchers expect television to emerge from its role as a passive entertainer and become an instrument of two-way communications, information and education.

Currently, for example, 5,000 subscribers to a cable TV service in Columbus, Ohio, are linked to a computer that allows them to pay only for those programs they watch.

British television is also experimenting with information distribution. Tucked away in a corner of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s television center is a computer named Emerald.

These viewers, simply by pushing buttons on their sets, are able to ask Emerald for all sorts of information, including news summaries, sports scores, time checks, weather forecasts and entertainment listings.

U.S. cable television already enables subscribers to receive 20 or more channels (San Jose, California, has a system with a 75-channel capacity), as well as first-run movies, plays or sporting events through such companies as Time Inc.'s home box office.

The survey shows that companies plan to spend \$139.35 billion next year, 13 percent above the expected level for 1975. After discounting inflation, "real" spending will rise about 6 percent.

Similarly, Doug Greenwald, an economist and author of the McGraw-Hill survey, believes that the upswing in investment represents a carryover of plans that were deferred in 1975.

The failure of industry to undertake major new capital outlays this year was a key factor in producing what economists are now calling a "pause" in the economic recovery.

But this year, although capital spending rose strongly in the first three quarters, it failed to accelerate dramatically. One reason is that the expected pressure on production capacity has not materialized.

unit of Radio Broadcasting Co. Next February the company hopes to begin a TV information service for business such as banks and stores.

The subscribers will be equipped with TV sets containing special decoders that will allow them to receive part of the TV signal that cannot be picked up by a normal receiver.

In Britain, this system is considerably further ahead. Emerald is the nerve center of Ceefax, the BBC's pioneering experiment in information distribution.

At present there are only about 500 sets in Britain equipped with the decoders, which cost about \$2,000. But if tests by the BBC and two other organizations, which are experimenting with similar systems, prove successful, mass production of decoders could bring the cost down to less than \$50, according to industry sources.

The government will decide next year whether to allow these services to go commercial. In anticipation of a go-ahead, Texas Instruments' British subsidiary has begun producing decoders for use in new sets, priced at about \$140.

A third, and even more versatile, system under development is called Viewdata. This is different from the other two techniques in that it uses telephone lines rather than TV signals to carry information to the home television set.

The Post Office, which operates the telephones in Britain, is now organizing a pilot program for Viewdata and plans to begin test-marketing the system in 1978.

Rejection of the application, according to SEC official Les Pickard, would have meant the congressional mandated national market would not have been advanced. He also cited a statement of the National Association of Securities Dealers that its clearing unit could not otherwise survive.

Mr. Pickard added that while he was not certain that the four conditions attached to SEC approval met the objections of critics, who included Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., they made the proposal much more "palatable."

The most important condition provides for "full interfaces and appropriate links" between the combined unit and five still independent clearing agencies for regional exchanges. No fees may be charged for inter-system movement of data.

SEC Approves Stock-Clearing Plan

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—Another key element of the evolving national market system for securities trading fell into place yesterday as the Securities and Exchange Commission announced its qualified approval of a plan to merge the clearing, or record-keeping, units of the New York and American stock exchanges and the over-the-counter market.

One result is the likelihood that brokerage charges to investors will ultimately be reduced—perhaps as much as 4 1/2 per cent.

It is also asserted that the merger will virtually eliminate the possibility of future paperwork jams like the one that disrupted brokerage houses in the hectic trading of the late 1960s and led to closing of the stock market one day each week.

The consolidated clearing mechanism, which represents the first time that the bookkeeping function would be separated from each particular market, is expected to go into effect about the end of this month.

The SEC's decision to permit the formation of the unit, called the National Securities Clearing Corporation, was not unexpected even though several regional exchanges opposed the idea and the Justice Department raised questions about possible anti-competitive effects.

Rejection of the application, according to SEC official Les Pickard, would have meant the congressional mandated national market would not have been advanced. He also cited a statement of the National Association of Securities Dealers that its clearing unit could not otherwise survive.

Mr. Pickard added that while he was not certain that the four conditions attached to SEC approval met the objections of critics, who included Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., they made the proposal much more "palatable."

The most important condition provides for "full interfaces and appropriate links" between the combined unit and five still independent clearing agencies for regional exchanges. No fees may be charged for inter-system movement of data.

A second obliges the consolidated clearing unit to provide facilities through which brokers who do not have New York offices can compare transactions with those it will process.

Jobless Rate Rises in U.S.

To 7.9 Per Cent in October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate rose from 7.8 per cent to 7.9 per cent in October, the government reported today, providing fresh evidence that the economic slowdown is continuing.

The latest unemployment figures showed that even the individual categories which had shown some improvement in September fell back again in October.

Teenage unemployment had slipped from 19.7 per cent to 18.8 per cent in September, but rose to 19 per cent last month. Black unemployment, which had slipped from 13.6 per cent to 12.7 per cent, hit 13.5 per cent in October.

The unemployment rate for adult men was up from 8.1 per cent to 8.3 per cent. The rate for adult women climbed 0.1 per cent to 7.6 per cent.

But Mr. Carter's top economic adviser, Lawrence Klein, has called for an additional \$10 billion to \$15 billion in economic stimulus through a tax cut, higher federal spending, or both.

He said such "patterns of sluggishness" have sometimes been followed by renewed growth. "Usually, it has been only after these patterns have extended over a longer period, with deeper declines in the leading indicators . . . that recession has followed," he said.

The October jobless figure matched the unemployment rate in August and prompted the Labor Department to describe the labor market as essentially unchanged for the past three months.

But because the labor force is constantly growing, the unemployment rate alone can mask the actual number of persons affected by the indicator.

The number of persons unemployed in October was 7.8 million, the most since 7.7 million were out of work in December.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	1975	1976
Emerson Electric		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	388.4	320.8
Profits	25.7	24.4
Per Share	0.51	0.42
Year		
Revenue	1,505.0	1,303.4
Profits	116.8	100.1
Per Share	2.05	1.75

Company	1975	1976
General Dynamics		
Third Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	623.0	479.3
Profits	24.5	17.3
Per Share	2.24	1.61
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,830.0	1,580.0
Profits	70.9	58.9
Per Share	6.49	5.37

Company	1975	1976
Kerr-McGee		
Third Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	445.9	428.7
Profits	22.8	32.6
Per Share	1.27	1.25
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,441.1	1,317.6
Profits	99.0	99.1
Per Share	3.33	3.91

Company	1975	1976
Halston Furina		
Fourth Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	925.4	795.7
Profits	30.7	28.0
Per Share	0.86	0.79
Year		
Revenue	3,390.0	3,150.0
Profits	125.9	99.5
Per Share	3.53	2.80
Share dil.	3.39	2.75

Company	1975	1976
Univac		
Third Quarter	1975	1976
Revenue	489.50	529.50
Profits	-7.70	0.14
Per Share		
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,580.00	1,620.00
Profits	0.06	17.90
Per Share		0.54

Mobil Offers \$265 Million For Calif. Land Developer

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—Mobil Corp. disclosed yesterday that it had offered to pay \$265 million in cash for all of the stock of Irvine Co., a California land developer.

It made the offer to the Irvine Foundation, holder of 55 per cent of Irvine stock, as well as to minority stockholders, largely the Irvine family. The bid is equivalent to \$31.50 a share.

The offer—Mobil's third in the last two years—was called a counterproposal to a bid made last Tuesday by Cadillac Fairview Corp. of Toronto, a real estate developer with assets of \$1.2 billion.

If accepted, the acquisition would be Mobil's second major diversification in nonpetroleum ventures in the last two years. Mobil already has a \$1.6-billion stake in its merger with Maroon, owners of both Montgomery Ward, the retail chain, and Container Corp. of America.

U.S. Firms' Capital Spending Seen Up 6%

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—Capital spending by American business, one of the missing links in this year's lagging economic recovery, will rise modestly next year, according to the fall survey of industry's spending plans by the McGraw-Hill publications company.

The survey shows that companies plan to spend \$139.35 billion next year, 13 percent above the expected level for 1975. After discounting inflation, "real" spending will rise about 6 percent.

Similarly, Doug Greenwald, an economist and author of the McGraw-Hill survey, believes that the upswing in investment represents a carryover of plans that were deferred in 1975.

The failure of industry to undertake major new capital outlays this year was a key factor in producing what economists are now calling a "pause" in the economic recovery.

N.Y. Stocks Take Hammering On New Fears for Economy

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—New fears about the state of the U.S. economy dealt the New York Stock Exchange its worst hammering in more than five weeks today.

Blue chips and glamour, particularly those with adverse corporate news, attracted most of the selling pressure.

The fresh economic worries came after the Labor Department reported that unemployment in October rose to 7.9 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 17.37 at 943.07. Last Friday, the index stood at 964.93.

U.S. Chain Store Sales Increase

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP-DJ)—The largest U.S. chain-store organization yesterday reported substantial sales gains in October.

Demand for outerwear and other apparel, stimulated by low temperatures in many parts of the country, pushed sales to their highest point of the year.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest merchandising organization, reported sales totaling \$1.34 billion for the four-week period to Oct. 27, an increase of 13.4 per cent compared with the 1975 level.

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KSAR EL KEBIR

SOLICITATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS No. 14/76
The Director of the Agricultural Development Office of the Loukkos region will receive, until the 15th Dec-El-Hidja 1396 (December 5, 1976), 6 p.m. at the latest, bids for civil engineering work on the canals to irrigate the El-Mel area (15,000 ha.).
The work is to be divided into 2 distinct lots as follows:
Lot 1—"Tête morte" canal 8 km. with a yield at the head of 15.1 m³/s.
Lot 2—Main canals 70 and 55, respectively of 26.1 km. and 5.7 km. with a yield "en tête" of 11.6 m³/s. and 3.5 m³/s.
Tender files may be obtained at the headquarters of ORMVAL, KSAR EL KEBIR, against payment of 800.00 DM (EIGHT HUNDRED DIRMAS).
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U.S. Commodity Prices

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE	CHECK NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE	CHECK NO.
12/15	5.15	5.00	5.15	5.01	Dec	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15
12/15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	Mar	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15

4	6.32	6.32	6.38	6.55	May	6.75	6.75
5	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.17	Jul	6.15	6.15
					Aug	6.15	6.15

VER (15,000 lbs)	377	370	352	350
Nov	430	350	377	370
Dec	446	354	350	352
Jan	433	438	400	400
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Oct	425	438	400	400
Nov	425	438	400	400
Dec	425	438	400	400
Jan	425	438	400	400
Feb	425	438	400	400
Mar	425	438	400	400
Apr	425	438	400	400
May	425	438	400	400
Jun	425	438	400	400
Jul	425	438	400	400
Aug	425	438	400	400
Sep	425	438	400	400
Oct	425	438	400	400
Nov	425	438	400	400
Dec	425	438	400	400
Jan	425	438	400	400
Feb	425	438	400	400
Mar	425	438	400	400
Apr	425	438	400	400
May	425	438	400	400
Jun	425	438	400	400
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Mar	425	438	400	400
Apr	425	438	400	400
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Jul	425	438	400	400
Aug	425	438	400	400
Sep	425	438	400	400
Oct	425	438	400	400
Nov	425	438	400	400
Dec	425	438	400	400
Jan	425	438	400	400
Feb	425	438	400	400
Mar	425	438	400	400
Apr	425	438		

Canadian Stocks		cents unless marked *	
	High	Low	Last G'dge
Alcan	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Bell	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/4
Imperial	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4
Pow	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/4
Shaw	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
St. Lawrence	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
Toronto	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
West	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4
Windsor	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4
Alcan	450	450	450
Imperial	528	528	528
Shaw	225	225	225
St. Lawrence	474.51	474.51	474.51

Canadian Stocks	cents unless marked *
Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	32 3/4
Imperial	13 1/2
Pow	31 1/2
Shaw	32 1/2
St. Lawrence	17 1/2
Toronto	56 1/2
West	12 1/2
Windsor	12 1/2
Alcan	450
Imperial	528
Shaw	225
St. Lawrence	474.51

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West	12 1/2
Windsor	12 1/2
Alcan	450
Imperial	528
Shaw	225
St. Lawrence	

[illegible]

H&A	Essex Inc.	NDRS 47-29	
2,100,000	Gurnet 3 OCEP	Nel Gwynn	
7,440,000	Eckerd&G	OHE 43,691	
	Fila Gas	Owens Can	
	GenAmOil		
Che —27	AirProd	NEW LOWS -	
	Arm Home	Exxon	
	Armhome of	Heublein	
	Barnett & Co	Hughes Tool	
	Bristl Myer	Kellogg	
	CheeseCo	Lubrizol	
	Coca Cola	MackDale	
	Dennis Wife	McKesson	
	Diamond Dril	Ride Sales	
	Dressler Ind	Roemer's	

REASONABLE
TAXATION

QCEP Revised

Company Earnings

1.46	
1.02	
.83	
2.94	
.57	
.84	
2.17	
0.76	

1.46	
1.02	
.83	
2.94	
.57	
.84	
2.17	
0.76	

1,260	TOKYO, Nov. 5 (AP)—
1,670	Domestic and export man-
1,315	orders received by Japanese
1,310	manufacturers in September w-
2,395	144.2 per cent from August
620	31.1 per cent from the
8,600	earlier month, the Japan
3,225	of Industrial Machinery
4,975	facturers reported.
284	
2,728	
3,240	

of the newsstand price
(Depending on your country of residence)

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	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.		12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Abe Dhabi (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Greece (air)Dr.	3,112.0	1,554.0	862.0	New Zealand (air) .R.	292.0	146.0	81.0
Aden (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Hong Kong (air) . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Norway (air) .N.R.	579.0	289.0	161.0
Albanistan (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Hungary (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Pakistan (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Algeria (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	India (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Philippines (air) . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Amoy (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Indonesia (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Poland (air) . . .	114.0	57.0	33.0
Angora (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Iran (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Portugal (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Antwerp (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Iraq (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Pyrenia (air) .F.N.R.	195.0	97.5	54.0
Armenia (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Israel (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Portugal (air) Esc.	2,850.0	1,425.0	787.0
Asiatic (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Italy (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Rumania (air) . . .	114.0	57.0	33.0
Australia (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Japan (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Saudi Arabia (air) .R.	171.0	85.5	47.0
Austria (air) .Sch.	1,950.0	975.0	525.0	Korea (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Spain (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Bahama (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Kuwait (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	S. America (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0
Batavia (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Labuan (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Spain (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Bombay (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	London (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Sri Lanka (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Buenos Aires (air) . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Lyons (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Sweden (air) .S.R.	273.0	136.5	75.0
Burma (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Manila (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Switzerland . . .S.R.	273.0	136.5	75.0
Bulgaria (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Mexico (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Taiwan (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Canada (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Moscow (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Tanzania (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
China (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Mumbai (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Turkey (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Ceylon (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Nagasaki (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	U.A.R. (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Colombo (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Nairobi (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	U.S.S.R. (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Copenhagen (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Norfolk (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	U.S.A. (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Canton (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Norway (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Vietnam (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Cebu (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Oman (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Yugoslavia (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Chennai (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Orissa (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0	Zaire (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0
Colon (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Pakistan (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Dacca (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Peru (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Damascus (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Poland (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Dar es Salaam (air) . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Portugal (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Delhi (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Romania (air) . . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Dhaka (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Saudi Arabia (air) . .	273.0	136.5	75.0				
Dubai (air) . . .	228.0	114.0	63.0	Spain (air) . . .	273.0	136.5					

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